Christian

Reflector.

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TERMS.

The Christian Reflector.

For the Christian Reflector.

Moral Courage in Church Discipline.

As Christians, and especially as Baptists, we believe in one only Lawgiver, Christ who is head of the church. We acknowledge no other sovereign but Him, and to him we would earken at all times, as God hath required, when in an audible voice from heaven, he This is my well beloved Son, hear ye Thou art gone from our presence, O beautiful him." We also believe the church of God i designed to govern herself according to the rules of the gospel. While we therefore So quickly thy blossoming hour is done, regret all self-styled courts of authority, let us practically act upon our favorite motto; "to All quenched is the light of those beaming eyes, " law" respecting church discipline is plainly in Matt. 18: 15-17. Here is the divine "testimony" of Christ himself, for the censure, recovery, or exclusion of offenders. Here we have exemplified the nature, ne cessity, and course of procedure to be pursued in this painful, though important and much

cting the nature of church discipline. It not the indulgence of rash, unfounded, and iderate judgments respecting our brethren. "Judge not, that ye be not judged," does eed condemn rash and hasty, but not true and correct judgment, according to the rule given. "By their fruits ye shall know them." Nor is it the mere reproof and exclusion of our brethren. Some seem to associate with discipline, rebuke, contention, discord, exclusion, and every thing disagreeable and unlove ly, till they are deterred from doing their view of the subject. The exclusion is by no means necessary, in all cases, especially if the preliminary course of labor has been properly bestowed. What should we think of a military officer whose discipline of the army consisted only in courts martial, the infliction of is far from being all, it is only a "dernier re- event are very numerous and cannot be easily sort," the last alternative, when all other pre-paratory steps have been taken in vain. Nor is it gratifying our personal feelings, or wreak. ing our vengeance upon one who may have subject. There are thousands who seem to injured us. Whoever undertakes this work, entertain scarcely a single thought about it, to do with it until he repents. As like begets have no idea of the genius or tendency of spirit which we manifest in this delicate duty apprehend from the increase of papists than of church discipline. The discharge of this from any other religious sect. With so great bles bedlam more than the church of Jesus We must content ourselves with a simple and Christ. Let us, on the other hand, be careful brief analogy. attempting this duty. We feel, if others will fore, in its ascendency in other countries, so let us alone, we will let them alone. We it would be were it in power, in this. Our fear they may retort upon us, "Physician, civil and political institutions would be sub-heal thyself." We should be careful that we are free from the offence which we reprove cannot be one. The in others, but we are not to wait till we are are directly opposed to those of popery. They perfectly holy, before we engage in this work. cannot coalesce. Their contact is that of If so, it is left undone. It is not left at our collision, and one or the other must be deshalt in any wise rebuke thy neighbor, and officers would be creatures of the Pope; our If we did so, it would soon become a obliged to assent to the Pope's exposi habit and be easy, but now by disuse, and want of moral courage, how much it is neglected? be allowed; we should be incommoded by Perhaps not one of our Saviour's commands endless fasts, festivals, processions and other and receive the blessing of knowing the condition of every member. Such are "minute" would be established. In these respects our the life of the tree, by their corrupting and be destroyed root and branch.

A RELIGIOUS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER, |connected with the church respecting whom | but little is known. Months and years pass away, and but little improvement is made. Can we expect the blessing of God, while many of these "Achans" are in the camp? Have we any right to expect the blessing of God, while we regard such "iniquity (corrupt members whose lives scandalise the cause of Christ, and remain uncensured) in the heart,' of the spiritual body? It is in vain. See I Cor. numbers reduced if necessary, as was Gideon's army; our strength will be increased by it. Let us not wait one for another, nor be cowardly and fearful in this matter. Let us be ic. Then we may with confidence pray, "O, Lord, I beseech thee, send now prosperity." Much more might be said, but enough at this

For the Christian Beffecto Thou art gone.*

"One tie on earth hath loosed its hold, Another formed for heaven." Anox.

As the flowers of the spring-time decay,

But spoiled and defaced though the casket lies O! where is the treasure now?

It is placed in the Saviour's diadem, And shines like the day-star fair; Each infant's soul is a precious gem, And he sets it in glory there!

Though often the mourner, heart-burdened with

Like the willow may bend o'er thy bed, 'ill fresher and fairer the flowerets gro From the drops that in sorrow are shed:

Yet we, who are stricken, and mourn for the thus. Never pray thy return we may see; We ask not that thou may'st be humbled to us But that we be exalted to thee. E. T.

East Bethany, N. Y.

For the Christian Reflector Missions in the United States. NUMBER 4.

THE EFFECT OF POPISH ASCENDENCY. There are those who profess to believe that Popery will gain the ascendency in the United States. The difficulties in the way of such an in the possession of such a spirit, is utterly while thousands of others, who are aware of disqualified for it, and ought to have nothing the increase of papists among us, appear to its like, our success greatly depends on the popery, and think there is nothing more to duty requires much tenderness, mingled with a number as are already in the country, and -compassion for the transgressor, such prospects of increase in future years, we obligations to inquire what would A church which occasionally wakes up from their sleep, and begins to find fault with one United States. We should be aided in our another, to gratify a wicked, censorious spirit, inquiry by an examination of the character and proceeds to exclusion as the first thing, and tendency of popery, and by reference to ut the preparatory steps of labor, resem- its history, but our limits will permit neither.

not to run into another extreme. A con- Popery is the same every where: artful and benevolent effort. sometimes overcomes our moral courage, in and despotic when in power. As it is, there- Missions, and every American Christian, but option, but it is a solemn command, binding stroyed. If popery survive the shock, the on us, which we neglect at our peril. "Thou not suffer sin upon him," or, as it might be laws would be dictated at Rome; our literty rendered, "that thou bear not sin for him." of conscience would cease; we should be We are not to compromise the matter by obliged to witness the burning of the Bible, saying one to another, "You overlook my fault to-day, and I will overlook yours tomorrow," but rather, "You reprove me to- ing; we should be forbidden to read any but day, and I will reprove you when you need the popish version of that blessed book, and

is violated oftener than the one to watch and mockeries; we should be required to bend reprove each other when we go astray. How our knees to the "host" and reverence in many cases of painful discipline might be numerable foolish ceremonies and blasphem avoided, if we were more ready to "confess ous mummeries, or subject ourselves to insult, our sins one to another, and pray one for if not to ecclesiastical discipline and civil another, that we might be healed." Discipline penalties. The whole structure of our social, then implies "instruction and government, political and religious fabric would be changed, comprehending the communication of knowl- and an entire new order and appearance of edge, and the regulation of practice." If we things would be substituted. Our domestic keep this in view, it divests the subject of the alliances would be restricted; the educatio most repulsive part of it, except in a few obstinate cases. The too general neglect of it foreigners; the Lord's day would be described one cause of our sickly and weakly condicated; infidelity, aggravated by atheism, tion as churches. Some churches are faithful, would strengthen and prevail, and a hateful

men," ready at all times for service. No country would be like Italy or Spain-in a church can prosper long without it, more word, and that word expresses everything the than a tree can prosper and thrive while its dead and unhealthy branches are destroying and all republican liberty and equality would ent, though the church, never should sor's iron rod would fall first and severest

impose it upon the pastor to call up cases of upon Baptists. They are old and standdelinquencies. If he be active in the com- ing objects of papal hate. Their peculiar

papal ascendency in the United States would be the day of Baptist degradation, Their chiefest privileges then, would be only the miserable and unsatisfying ones which a spiritual tyranny could tolerate. And all other minations, being in the sam condemnation, would share the same fate.

American philanthropists! patriots! Chrissuch a change? Awake from your dangerous ly answered. apathy, open your eyes to your danger, and I have often heard it asked why minis act as becomes you, and that change will not, ters are such poor and spiritless speakcannot take place. Indulge that spathy a ers?

Whatever may be found in pure republicanism, which conflicts with popery, we cherish and sustain. But we prefer to look upon the subject with a Christian's eye, and believe that our hope of preservation from threatening evils is in the wide diffusion of the gospel and the form we of all excitance are admired. Why? Many theories have been suggested to account for this fact. Ministers have been severely censured to the control of all excitances. free use of all scriptural means adapted to because they, having themes so

plus of European population, our country must be the asylum of the oppressed and virtuous from all lands. It is difficult and, generally, impossible to discriminate; therefore the claim to our hospitality must be allowed to those who demand it. But that very nepeople for our intercourse, and the proper exercise of the liberty they gain. Our interests, our religion require it. This, the gospel dence to frensy? we are generally dence to frensy? of Jesus Christ, made efficacious by the Holy Spirit, only, can do. Human constitutions

Shakspeare, as furnishing an all-sufficient and laws may be subverted; the public mor-ality may become vitiated; even the religious tion as if it were truth, but you tell truth preferences of nominal professors may be as if it were fiction," said the witty actor. changed: but the word of God abideth for "Pleads, he in earnest? look upon his face ever. "The law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul: the testimony of the Lord is He sheds no tears—
He sheds no tears—
He pleads but faintly, and would be denied," the Lord are right, rejoicing the heart: the commandment of the Lord is pure, culightening the eyes." God's purpose of bringing this

We are not sure that these quotations ing the eyes." God's purpose of bringing this fallen world into subjection to Jesus Christ, will be accomplished through the instrumentality of his word. And is it a glorious, an and, especially, distributed in the blessed This should be our paramount work; question. Who could worth of the soul?

influence, all, all we have and are, to Christ. The eyes of all Europe are directed towards this country with intense interest, and the tions?" at home, rests upon the stability and perpetuity of our institutions. The hope of the absolutely more feeling than only be indulged as, under the genial influence of those institutions, and the more genial influence of the Holy Spirit, pure religion is want of talent either. cultivated, conscience is left untrammelled

more especially every American Baptist, is patriotism andreligion to perform it.

"Popery has directed a longing eye to that look into their own hearts, and see immense tract of land, (the United States,) and whether one cause of his dulness does has already felt the inward heaving of ambi- not lie there. tion, to compensate herself for her losses in the old world, by her conquests in the new. The valley of the Mississippi has been no doubt, the Vatican; and cardinals are exulting, in

"The object of your zeal must be your own magnitude of her territory, and the multitude lie between them and

Cor. Sec. Am. Bap. Home Mis. Soc.

Editorial Gleanings.

Power of Preaching.

The views taken in the following article ommend themselves to the enlightened conscience, and are eminently deserving consideration. The inquiry is one often proposed, and never before have we seen it satisfactori-

cannot take place. Induige that spathy a little longer, and like the sluggard's poverty, your troubles will "come as one that travelleth, and your want as an armed man."

Our hope of preservation.

On this subject we take no other political ground than is common to republicanism. Whatever may be found in nurs republicanism. Why, says the interrogator, with

enlighten, elevate and spiritualize the minds of the people.

more important and grand than those of other men, produce less effect. To the igh the world would justify the closing partial observer this censure may seem of our doors against the vagrant, criminal sur- just. Yet we doubt whether ministers deserve so much blame as has generally

been heaped upon them. When we ask the reason why preaching is less effectual in awakening feeling in men, than secular oratory iswhy the minister, telling his audience of the unspeakable glories of heaven, or of the awful miseries of hell can scarcely

sure, making wise the simple: the statutes of is the other unanswerable reason for the

all-sufficient instrumentality. It has withstood political and religious despotism in every form and, faithfully used, it will prove the shield of our country's salvation, however it may be cient as they may be as a body in this cient as they may be as a body in this threatened by the "Man of Sin." As he approaches with mysteries, superstitions, deceping or interest in their subjects, than the the gospel. It must be proclaimed by the examples for the messengers of Christ. preacher, reiterated by the layman, taught in We do not assert that the interest of the

the Sunday school, conveyed beside the do- minister bears the same proportion to the it should be immediately performed; and to perform it well, we should be willing to deny perform it well, we should be willing to deny perform it well, we should be willing to deny prepared for them that love him?" Or who can imagine the bitterness of that

"cup of trembling" which God will ad-minister to the "disobedient and conten-We do assert, however, that hope of every lover of liberty there, as well as converted ministers (we regret that we have to use this qualifying epithet) have church for the conversion of the world can ators, and that very much of their want of success must be traced to other causes. than want of interest on their part, or

The effect of a public address depends and Christians are entirely unrestrained in all hearers, as upon the eloquence of the

"A jest's propriety lies in the ear Of him that hears it, never in the tongue Of him that makes it."

bound by every obligation of philanthropy, And this is very much the case in public patriotism andreligion to perform it.

Speaking as well as in jests. When men
Upon the subject, the Rev. John Angell are disposed to find fault with the dulness James, of Birmingham, England, writes thus: of their minister, they would do well to

The nature of the minister's message the contrary, is not suited to arouse a mapped as well as surveyed by emissaries of promiscuous assembly, for the simple reason that a majority of the hearers are not the Vatican; and cardinals are exulting, in the hope of enriching the Papal See by acces-delivered. Men are surrounded by obsions from the United States. Rouse and in-flame the zeal of Protestantism in America, to dissappoint the apostles of darkness of their ing, that they almost insensibly give to country—to supply her rapidly increasing population with able, faithful ministers. Your religious policy must be home policy. Com- to comprehend his meaning, and consepared this with the claims of the heathen are quently are not moved by his words.

Men are so fond of the world, that when pared this with the claims of the heathen are but secondary. If you cannot attend to both, you must attend to your own destitute people. You must cultivate the waste places of your homestead. Thick what your country is, and to obey the voice of warning. Then the half a mile off; several villages are on the shore just opposite the island. The specially what she must be—not only for the many years that seem to many in the half a mile off; several villages are on the shore just opposite the island. The country between the Kowloon mountains are on the shore just opposite the island. The country between the Kowloon mountains the property of the succession, is of her people, the vastness of her wealth, and suppose they will have many opportunithe greatness of her power, but for the importance of her example. On your land hange portance of her example. On your land hange in a great measure, the future interests of the globe. Hence the unspeakable importance of your churches concentrating, in a great measure, their religious efforts upon your country. If it were necessary, in order to supply your own people with pastors, one-half country. If it were necessary, in order to things, "vanity of vanities, all is vanity?" The minister has to row against wind and The minister has to row against wind and of your male members should become ministers, while it should be the chief business of the other half to support them. These are men. They have both wind and tide to bear them along—they seldom if ever lay a rude hand upon any of the cherished idols of a depraved heart.

The minister has to row against wind and tide to four in number, some of them being men of some experience and knowledge of the world.

There can be no doubt that the doors of their meeting-houses in a country town. There can be no doubt that the doors of China, those two-leaved gates of brass.

The minister has to row against wind and tide—at every movement is he overturning of some experience and knowledge of the world.

There can be no doubt that the doors of China, those two-leaved gates of brass. He left behind him a little volume, entitled that have so long been closed, and guarding the first put moderate.

The minister has to row against wind and tide—at every movement is he overturning of some experience and knowledge of the world.

There can be no doubt that the doors of China, those two-leaved gates of brass and guarding the lived and lied, the minister of one of the world.

The received heart in provision for life, the four in number, some of them being men of some experience and knowledge of the world.

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True the Christian finds an infinite variety in the gospel-a variety as exhaust-less as the fountain whence the gospel less as the fountain whence the gospet flows. Yet to the majority of men, the minister proclaims but two truths, only varied in the manner of expressing them; believe and live, believe net, and be lost, believe net, and be lost, sea: "now would I give a the constitute the sum of every gospel serlongs of sea for an acre of dry ground,
mon. The Christian stands in the very
centre of the panorama, where visions of
glory may be seen all around. The unbeliever has never crossed the threshold,
and can see nothing. Saul heard the
encounter furious north-westers, or thick
voice and saw the glory too; his companand can see nothing. Saul heard the encounter furious north-westers, or the voice and saw the glory too; his companions heard the voice but saw nothing. It mentally given utterance to similar reions heard the voice but saw nothing. It is very much the same to this day. And marks. where they see nothing. Let the secular orator deliver his most stirring speeches twice a week, and he will see how large his audience will be at the end of a his audience will be at the end of a lardsman and the secular orator deliver his most stirring speeches twice a week, and he will see how large his audience will be at the end of a lardsman and the secular oration of the secular oration or the secular oration of the secular oration or the secular or men get tired of hearing that same voice twelvementh. The minister is limited by certain rules, which other men need not of the seamen on our coast in the winter regard. All the natural feelings may with propriety be appealed to by the latter, whilst only a certain class can be the minister, so far as human advantages manned. After a long and tedious pasare concerned, is far behind the secular sage they arrive on the coast, and enorator. Neither want of interest in his nor want of talent, is the only

I shall close these remarks with this practical observation. Whenever you think your minister cold or dull, ask yourselves whether your own hearts are right-whether you went to your closet previous to going to the sanctuary? If Christian can derive no benefit from. "Your preaching is rather duller than it ," said the elders to their min-day. "That is because I have ister one day. lost my prayer book; if the church will find that for me, I will engage to preach better-the prayers of Christians are my prayer book."-Montreal Register.

It seems now to be settled beyond a doubt that the war between the British and Chinese is brought to a close. Without looking to the cause of the war, or inquiring into its merits in and bed clothes become saturated atively unavailing. Hong Kong, an island require it. which has been actually ceded to the British, now affords a residence to Protestant missionaries, and gives them unrestricted access to the place on the borders of China where the mis- reefing sails, thinly clad in their wet sionaries could live, and that is a Portuguese island, and under Roman Catholic influence, intensely cold. under date of June 11, 1842, as follows, which

There is every prospect of the island comed as a relief. There is every prospect of the island filling up rapidly with Chinese. The population is now between 15,000 and 20,000, one half of whom live in the city of Hong Kong. The greater part of those now on the island have come over within the last twelve months. They are within the last twelve months. They are the most unpatriotic set I ever heard of, the winter months on our coast, for the and make no scruple of selling their services to the nation that is fighting against their country. In the attack of the Brithiring Chinese to haul up their guns to

house, &c., which will probably cost sequences. This offer which set \$20,000 or \$25,000. They are three or before him a certain provision for life, the

that have so long been closed, and guard-tled, "The Rise and Progress of Religion The preacher addresses himself to the ed by the great Dragon, are shaking and in the Soul," of which it is but moderate nd religious feelings of men, will soon be opened. Every one whom I praise to say that it has been the mean

in men a love for those objects which them higher ideas of the American power they naturally hate, the others strive to increase their passions for those objects which they already blindly love. The one points to future evils to be avoided, the chief passions for the private the success of the British will probably soon complete the subversion of their narrow prejudices, and they will be far more or happiness to be enjoyed; the others open to the reception of divine truth in point out similar objects, in our very midst. How then can the former produce such an effect as the latter?

The produces, and they will be far more open to the reception of divine truth in a few years than they have ever been before. It is all important that the good seed be sown while they are in such a seed be sown while they are in such a seed. Again, the sameness of the preacher's state. If we do not, the Roman Cathosubject takes away much of its interest. lies certainly will, gain the ascendency."

The Winter's Coast.

A celebrated writer makes one of his characteristic remarks during a storm at

When sitting over a good hard wood or can form no conception of the sufferings

Merchant vessels returning from Eu-Hence deeply laden, and perhaps not sufficiently ble north-westers. It is often the case long wished for haven, they have again submit to the intense severity of the weather for many days. Many instances have been known within the last dozen years, of vessels which have been fo not, you are as much if not more to blame than the preacher. It must be a cold sermon indeed which a warm hearted form on indeed which a warm hearted horrors of the winter, after having made the control of the winter, after having made the winter of the winter. the land. But few of these vessels and probably none have any fire in the forecastle, the ordinary residence of the crew, for the whole of that time.

The deeply laden vessel in approaching the coast is inundated with spray, which freezes as it falls, and covers th deck and bulwarks with ice; and the garments of the crew are drenched and them; the straining of the vessel in the heavy gales commonly causes the forewith the simplicity, reason, truth and light of that it is ended, and to consider well its results.

The most important result is, the opening of this vast and hitherto secluded nation to the lacoats of ice. Still the duties of seamen bors of Christian missionaries, whose efforts until now have been so restricted as to be comparatively unavailing. Hong Kong, an island out, and worked; various evolutions performed; the sails must be properly trimmed, and taken care of; and not unfrequently the hardy tars are compelled Chinese. Heretofore Macao has been the only to remain aloft for hours, handing or frozen garments, when the weather is

and on other accounts an unfavorable place.
Hong Kong is about 35 miles from Macao, in lat. 22, and not far from the main land. It with a pittance of salt beef, bread and wases a fine harbor, is conveniently situated ter, served out with a sparing hand; and possesses a nee narroor, is conveniently situated for ships engaged in the Canton trade, and is destined to become an important place. Already if possible, to their distress, the caboose for ships engaged in the Canton traue, and is destined to become an important place. Already Romanism has planted itself there, a fact which should excite Christians to prompt action in behalf of a nation which God in his providence has, in a remarkable manner, opened to fatigue, and debilitated with cold and continue of the Gospel. In speaking of the capture of the Gospel. In speaking of the capture of the Hong Kong, the Rev. Mr. Lowrie, missionary of the Presbyterian Board, writes from Macao, under date of June 11, 1842, as follows, which we extract from the Missionary Chronicle for February: the winds and waves.

"The greater part of the Chinese on the island are merely laborers. I saw but few women and children; families are but few women and children; families are they become discouraged and reckless of their fate? Their frost-bitten limbs grow however, coming over, and in a few years I think there will be a wide field for com-

purpose of extending relief to the ex-hausted and frost-bitten, and, it may be, their country. In the attack of the Brit-ish on Canton, they found no difficulty .n Where is the Home Squadnon?

Prelatical Succession.

The following plain and powerful argueternity, that men and Canton is said to be very fertile and taken from a recent number of the Lon-The Roman Catholics have the start of

delinquencies. If he be active in the commemory of each cases, he will be very likely
to offend, and excite prejudices of partiality
and favoritism, which would not be thought
of, if the deacons or private brethren had
taken hold of the subject. Many of our
taken hold of the subject. Many of our
taken hold of the subject of more
taken hold of the subject of the British missionaries in forthis duty. We too often return too large a
number to the Association. There are many

The versities, was an utter stranger to the very first rudiments of spiritual religion. It was read and thought over, and in his case, us in thousands of others, it was made the means of changing his heart. medium by which this entire change was of a Dissenting Minister—"The Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul."

But the change became process. But the change became manifest by its fruits. The young gentleman himself, though only a layman, felt inwardly mored to become a teacher of religion. He writes and publishes a book called, "A Practical View of Christianity"—of which it may perhaps be said with truth, that the good wrought by it emulated that the good wrought by it emulated that done by the volume to which its author owed his conversion. We pass on a few more years, and we behold a volatile ders, without any just or serious views of his responsibilities, and without any per-sonal knowledge of that Christianity which he has undertaken to teach. A copy of the "Practical View of Christianity" is put into his hand. He opens it; is arrested by the power of the Holy Spirit; the night passes on, but he is unable to lay down the book until its perusal is completed; and he rises up a changed man. And the fruits of this change, even if we only think of what has already past, have probably exceeded either of the former. But when we add together the three works, "The Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul," "The Practical View of Christianity," and "The Annals of the Poor," and contemplate their united effects on the church of Christ,-not ade into insignificance, or only excite a dispute about external forms and points of order. When we trace up the "Annals order. When we trace up the "Annals of the Poor" to its providential cause, and find it to spring out of the "Practical View of Christianity;" and then folow that work upwards to its source, The Rise and Progress of Religion in ing minister, we call to mind from who all holy desires, all good counsels and in the evidence of undeniable fact, that it is not true that "the gift of the Holy Ghost" is limited, as Messrs. Keble and Newman would teach us, to any ex-ternal lineage of so-called " apostolical

The Christian and the Bee.

The Christian and the bee.

The following similitude is from the pen of the celebrated Samuel Moody, of York, Me. It bears no date. The ministry of Mr. Moody commenced in 1698. He became pastor of the church at York in 1700, and continued his labors there till his death in 1747. The extract is a comparison of the Christian with the bee, and were it put in John Bunyan's rhyme, would rank with similar effusions from his rare pen.

from his rare pen.

1. A bee is a laborious, diligent creature. So is a Christian. His life, under God, depends on his diligence. Nothing is to be got in Christianity but by labor. "In all labor there is profit; but the talk of the lips tendeth to penury," if that be

continually laying up in store for eternity.
So is a Christian every day laying up in store for eternity. He looks not at the things that are seen and temporal, but at the things which are not seen and 3. A bee feeds on the sweetest and

choicest food. So does the Christian. He lives on the word of God, which is came down from heaven. He feasts on the love and favor of God, and so man

does eat angels' food.

4. A bee puts all into common stock.
So the Chistian is of a generous, communicative temper, and desires that others as well as himself may partake of his spiritual gains and increase.

5. A bee will suck honey out of every

flower; yea, they say, out of a dung-hill.
So the Christian improves every ordinance, every providence, for the increase
of grace; yea, he will even improve the sins of others for advancing of grace in himself. It stirs up his gratitude to God for restraining grace. It makes him the more watchful and prayerful. It increases his holy mourning and godly sorrow. Rivers of waters run down his

sorrow. Rivers of waters run down his eyes because men keep not God's law.

6. A bee keeps to her own hive, and never goes about for its necessary food. So is a Christian, a daughter of Sarah especially, is most in her element when she is in her own tent. She is a chaste keeper at home, and when she goes abroad, if to the house of God, or to the private meetings of the upright, or to visit her friends, still is gathering food for her soul. for her soul.
7. A bee is always armed, and quick

7. A bee is always armed, and united and expert in the use of its weapons. So is a Christian with respect to his spiritual armor, particularly the sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God, where-

The word's a sword, faith puts it on,

8. The bee is an ingenious create very nice and accurate in its work. So is the Christian; he walks and works by rule; he squares all his actions by the exact direction of the word of God, and

and are under strict order and govern

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and a cup society in 11. Rest Church be General C majority in the M. North as

North, as be abolish

12. Resing elders

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13. Resi
there are it
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the calling wherein he is placed.

10. Bees keep their heat during the cold season, by keeping together. Christians keep up their spiritual warmth and liveliness by associating together.
"If two lie together then they have heat; but how can one be warm alone?"

11. The bee, when its sight is obstructed by dirt, &c. got over its eyes, is very restless and uneasy, and never leaves rubbing till it has got it off. So the Christian, if he has lost his bright views of spiritual things, will never rest until he gets a renewed clear discovery of them. 12. The bee, as it has always a bag of

rank poison, as much in proportion to its bulk as a rattle-snake, so the Christian, with the precious grace of God, has also a body of sin and corruption, the remainder of the poison of the Old Serpent.

13. The bee gets all her living by fly ing. If her wings fail, she necessarily So "the just shall live by faith, which has been compared to flying in the air.
14. The bee is a long-lived creature.

Some say a swarm of bees have been known to live thirty years. So the Christian's life is long, yea, everlasting. 15. The bee is a creature of plain mein, untoward appearance, not gay and gaudy like the butterfly. Its excellences are intrinsic. So the Christian does not affect to make a fair show in the flesh, but is all glorious within.

Boston Oyster Saloons.

Dr. Jowett is a great meddler. He appear any peace whatever. Some two or three hs since he came out with a full description of a famous oyster saloon in Court Street. In rnal he refers to it again in the following characteristic style.

We have again visited Brigham's Saloon, and the opinion we have already expressed of its influence, and that of other similar establishthe opinion we have already expressed of its influence, and that of other similar establishments, remains unchanged. It is splendid, to be sure. Its carpeted halls, magnificent mirrors, and elegant furniture, strike the eye with an imposing effect, and almost make the visitor forget for a mement that he is in a grog-shopfor such, with all its embellishments, it really is. The exhibition of faste in such an establishment is like spreading vermilion tunts on the face of the dying; or, like twining fantastic wreaths around the frame-work of the guillotine or the gallows. Such an establishment is the upper gallows. Such an establishment is the ound of a ladder, whose foot rests in the d round of a ladder, whose foot rests in the drunk-ard's grave. The elegant lanterns in front of it light the street to be sure; but that light is like the beacon flame which the wrecker kindles on the rocky shore, to lure the unsuspecting mari-ner to destruction. Since our first visit, an additional saloon has been fitted up for ladies. Yes, ladies, go there if you will, or to other places of like character, and patronize them, sive them the counterpage of your reserves and give them the countenance of your presence, and help to sustain them,—but when a husband has help to sustain them,—but when a husband has spent his fortune by a career of dissipation, and you sit by your cheerless hearth, and weep over your blasted hopes and present wretchedness, remember that your own example sustained the curse that has ruined him and you.

The Aldermen of the city of Boston gave permission to Mr. Brigham to put up that lantern, and one of them, as we learn, helped set the posts from which it is suspended. Citizens of Boston, are these the men to whom you entrust the interests of your city? Mr. Brigham has pub-

Boston, are these the men to whom you entrust the interests of your city? Mr.Brigham has pub-lished a new bill of fare, and given to one of his compounds the name of MORAL SUASION. lished a new bill of fare, and given to one of his compounds the name of MORAL SUASION. Another of his mixtures bears our name—JEWETT'S FANCY,—but we are content, for our immediate neighbors on the list are honorable names; names that will stand fair and bright on the page of history. SARGENT is placed above us, where he ought to be, and the good DEACON immediately below. He is not, however, below us in this great work of reform. If our name must be blazoned on the face ef such a bill of abominations, we thank Mr. B. If our name must be blazoned on the face ef-such a bill of abominations, we thank Mr. B. that he did not put us there alone, but gave us the consolation of being in some good company. Washingtonians, look on Mr. Brigham's bill of fare, and when you see the term Moral Suasion, which is used to designate your favorite means for removing the curse of drunkenness, applied in derision, to a mixture of intoxicating drinks. in derision, to a mixture of intoxicating drinks, let it, while it kindles your indignation, nerve you with new energy for the great moral conflict. It is somewhat discouraging, we know, while you are pulling some out of the pit, to see them digging others around you and covering them with flowers, but toil on, and hope for the best.

best.

We have also visited the RIALTO, the KREMLIN, and WHITE'S OYSTER ROOM, KREMLIN, and WHITE'S OYSTER ROOM, opposite Brigham's; they, however, bear no comparison with it in point of splendor. In these the work of death is done, not in sik gloves, but bare-handed. They are all destructive places, but we dread them less than Brigham's. We had rather be present at the death scene of one who dies of the plague, than te stand and see the infection of that deadly disease inserted in the veins of a healthy man.

We shall continue, occasionally, to look at the We shall continue, occasionally, to look at the

Decision of a Converted Heathen.

Dr. Prince relates the following anecdote of a native of Cape Coast, by name J. W. Chistian.

"He lately exemplified a firmness and chariness of conduct which I question not was of heavenly inspiration, and the lack of which so often disfigures the form of Christianity assumed by more experienced professors. He was invited to a feast, where it was probable similar practices might be adopted,—it was on the occasion of a wedding of one of his intimate associates,—a person of chief importance in their rank. Christian, dressed in his best apparel, went at the appointed hour; but his heart smote him as he reached the scene of festivity, and suggested, tian, dressed in his best apparel, went at the appointed hour; but his heart smote him as he reached the scene of festivity, and suggested, 'If I stay, I may say something sinful, or do something to grieve the Lord Jesus; 'I'll therefore return home.' He did so, and in spite of his wife's remonstrance, put off his visiting attieve; and though solicited by repeated messages from the bridegroom, stood for a long time firm to his resolve. For a moment there was a little vacillation, caused by his wife's urging that he would offend his friend; but then conscience prevailed; and by way of removing himself still further from the temptation, undressed and went to bed. There was an interval, however, before this last means of defence was adopted, which further from the temptation, undressed and went to bed. There was an interval, however, before this last means of defence was adopted, which he employed in reading the word of God, and in kneeling to thank him for having given him the power to refrain. I questioned him narrowly at the time he incidentally related this anecdote, during a conversation upon the dangers fro ungodly society, to discover the nature of inguly society, to discover the nature of notive, and whether it had been engendere self-righteous spirit, but after a close serv was satisfied that it had been free from I said to him, 'Christian, after all taint. I said to him, 'Christian, after all that you have told me had passed, did you feel pleased with yourself, and lhink that God was better pleased with you?' 'No, sir,' he replied, 'I ealy thank God that he put it into my heart 'I ealy thank God that he put it into my heart not to sin against him.

A Hindoo Deity.

" Doorga, or Durga, is considered to be the "Doorga, or Durga, is considered to be the onaort of Shiva or Seeva, the third person of he Hindoo triad, the destroying power. She believed to have manifested herself under an ammonse variety of forms, of which a thousand ned, with as many distinct appella The chief are two, Durga and Kali. In former, she has been said to blend in herself the characters of the Olympian Juno, and the Pallas, or armed Minerva of the Greeks; but is a far more tremendous personage than both combined. She has been endowed by all the gods with their attributes, and concentrates, in herself, their united.

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which has engaged their study and won their of a soul in communion with the Gop of Na-mniscient mind, and filled by an omnipotent hand, appreciating, as we pass from object to object, what we behold or learn, is noble employment, indeed, and worthy the frequent and ardent pursuit of minds of the highest grade; but when Jesus "went up into a ountain apart to pray," he went on a higher errand than ever led the student of nature part from the busy throng, whether it were his object to feast the eye or to indulge the fancy. Not even that demi-god of thousands.

With nature, seemed an old acquaintance, free to jest At will with all her glorious majesty— Who laid his hand upon the ocean's wave, And played familiar with his hoary locks; Stood on the Alps, stood on the Appenines, And with the thunder talked as friend to friend, And wove his garland of the lightning's wing,"

not even he stood on a height so high, so enviable, so sublime, as did Jesus, at prayer, on the or act for mere effect; so as to convey the hills of Judea. The vast scenes which enimpression that the preacher is, in circled and inspired the poet-the rocks, which he held high converse, were the minute are—to assume nothing—to pretend to no operations of an Almighty Hand. The im-maculate Suppliant was surrounded with the well; let him use his learning, not to excite conscious presence of that Being by whom all wonder with reference to himself, but solely hese arrangements were made—these wonders performed. The one admired the paint-if he is eloquent, or winning, or dignified. Still let him appear perfectly natural. Let the artist. The one walked about the estate; him be all unconscious of his own endow-

highest employment in which a mortal can oset and the sanctuary. The Astronomer, with his practised eve and telescopic glass, can watch the movements of distant worlds; but how much farther does the Christian's eve extend, when directed upward! He looks beyond the stars, and surveys scenes illumined by the incarnate brightness of the Father's glory-scenes, which

No pen can describe, no pencil portrayhere the splendors of HEAVEN unceasingly play."

gage in exercises of devotion? And who present pursued a wrong construction of the -the King of heaven?

and be the almoners of our social bounty. held to service or labor in one State und of the a which bind us together as a denomination, from the rules laid down in that instrument of and as churches of a common faith in the rights, would, I think, come to the conclusion same neighborhood. The failure of one of the writer, that the Constitution, considered these interests would be a calamity to the throughout, and judged from, simply and whole body, and for one of them to be strug- alone, guarantees and secures the blessings of gling against wind and tide, without the least liberty to all, and that to surrender them in expression of sympathy from sister churches, any instance, without this trial by jury, is an is as sad a comment on our sincerity and be-infringement of the rights secured and the nevolence us we could easily make. The aid liberties enjoyed in the Free States under it. of a few hundred dollars, judiciously disbursed, would in many instances secure the Constitution, it says, " nor shall be deprivspeedy and permanent prosperity, where now all is discouragement and doubt. In others it process of law; nor shall private property would save a sinking ship, cheer fainting be taken for public use, without just co hearts, and redouble both moral and physical sation." It will be borne in mind that the energies, which, employed under present dis-advantages, are felt to be little better than without distinction; so it is not the Constituwasted or thrown away. Some churches are tion, but the expounders of that instrument, in debt; under that incumbrance they cannot that have made it a slave Constitution, when support a pastor; but assist them to do this in fact that degrading word is not incorporatfor a single year, and they in the mean time ed in it. The same expounders have made will make up their arrearages, and thencefor- the Free States agents of cruelty under the

We might say much of the connection be-tween the prosperity of our New England churches and that of all the enterprises of "excessive bail shall not be required, nor ex-

mire the poet and reverence the philosopher. Why? Because these commune with nature. Because they gaze with rapture on the gilded in the Education Society has followed in the wake of the Convention, its competent and scape and the glowing firmament. Because they penetrate the mysteries, or paint and respected Secretary having resigned his alary and entered on other professional later. the glories, of a vast and harmonious system, bors. We shall be disappointed if its progress thich has engaged their study and won their is not like that of the Convention during the is not like that of the Convention during the last two years—backward. We do not believe ture—the great Architect of the universe, in whom are all the springs of life, who is over all and in all, blessed for ever! To wander amid and parsimony are two very different things

Affectation in the Pulpit.

Nothing so effectually destroys a preacher's ower in the pulpit as the appearance of affectation. If he affects the man of learning by useless criticisms, or the orator by an unnatural style of declamation, or the dignitary by an assumed stateliness and gravity, he produces, not conviction, nor penitence, nor solemnity, but simply and only disgust. It is true that the style and manner of no one man are to be made a standard by which others shall be judged; that the gifts of different men, by a wise arrangement of Providence, greatly vary; and that many unmeaning and unde served criticisms are passed on preaching and has often been degraded by attempts to speak sense, a very remarkable man. How much untains, meteors, clouds and storms, with better is it, to seek to appear just what we the other was entertained by the Proprietor.

Such under all circumstances is the unequalled sublimity of true devotion. It is the great truths he is expounding or urging. He will then accomplish the purposes of his apengage. The nearest places to heaven are the pointment. With ordinary talents, acquire ments and industry, he will render himself " workman that needeth not to be ashamed."

Constitution of the United States. Your subscriber, although perhaps singular his opinions, begs leave to submit to you and your readers, his views in relation to the onstitutionality of surrendering up by the How mistaken and unhappy then are they, Free States persons held to service or labor in who think it humiliating or degrading to en- other States. I believe the practice as at are they that avail themselves of the glorious Constitution. In most of the States, if not all, privilege? Reader, are you accustomed to this sublime employment? Do you hold daily the claimants, and so to perpetuate slavery, converse with the Proprietor of the universe denying them the right of trial as guaranteed by the Constitution; when at the same time citizens of the Free States subject th Baptist Churches in Massachusetts. to severe penalties, for attempting to enslave a person under any pretence whatever. Con-The decline of interest in our denomination sequently we allow and legalize others to do with reference to domestic missions is deeply acts, that we punish if done by our own citio be regretted. From various causes, a pre- zens. Again, the Constitution, if construed udice has been created and nurtured among liberally, and at the same time according to the churches against all salaried secretary- the literal meaning of the language, does not ships and agencies; and as we have few valu-able or efficient men who can devote their time and misdemeanors. All laws therefore, and energies to any cause, without means to inconsistent with personal liberty, would supply themselves and their families with the seem to be unconstitutional, and if they are forts of life, we are now, by a sudden and they ought to be repealed. The whole sad reverse, left almost entirely destitute of system is based on the construction given to public servants, to survey our waste places one clause in the Constitution, "No person The Massachusetts Baptist Convention has at laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in present little more than a nominal existence. consequence of any law or regulation therein Its Secretary is a pastor, and, as in duty be discharged from such service or labor, but bound, devoted mainly to his own people; and shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to the receipts of its treasury are but a fraction whom such service may be due." Ought not ount needed to meet the earnest, a jury of free men to be privileged to investi pressing demands of promising interests gate all such claims, when the liberty of per-already established. We are not true to ourselves in thus practically disregarding the ties of the Constitution? A jury privileged to act

In the fifth article of the amendments to ward may be independent and prosperous. control of the master, to force back the fugi-

CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR.

CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR.

**CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR.

new, in a most striking and ludicrous light. The following extracts from the Journal of a tour in Canada West, are no less instructive than entertaining:

"At the village of Preston we engaged a driver to go with us 30 miles, but before we got away be became so drunk that we made him promise that he would drink no more till he should reach his journey's end. With this we set off, and as the driver soon gave us history of himself we found to this we set off, and as the driver soon gave us a history of himself, we found to our no little surprise, that he was a graduate of Oxford, a son of a distinguished clergyman of the Church of England, who through the influence of his father got possession of a living worth £1000 sterling a year. He had nothing to do but go under the hand of his Lordship the Bishop, and be thus introduced into the clination to noty orders, he sold the parish and the people to his younger brother for £1,500 sterling, who at once took his place, and at any rate has made a good bargain of it. Our driver then came out to Canada, bought a farm, married a wife, built a fine house, and soon found himself sunk over head and ears in debt, and so was obliged to take that humble next to get a way for see the content of the conte ble post to get a glass of grog. On our making remarks on the corruption of such a sysing remarks on the corruption of such a system, as would enable him to dispose of the spiritual interests of the people, as a horse, or a cow, by throwing them into the hands of or a cow, by throwing them into the hands of his brother for a sum of money, he had just sense enough, drunk as he was, to acknowledge the justness of the remark. All must allow that there have been men of eminent holiness, learning and piety, belonging to that church; but their great names should never be used as a sanction to corruptions which their souls so much abhorred. The popery, pride, amptition and intolerance of the great pride, amptition and intolerance of the great. pride, ambition and intolerance of the ride, ambition and intolerance of that a ody of that church, loudly require that a coole who are every moment in danger of

body of that church, loudly require that a people who are every moment in danger of being placed in the chains of her denomination, should speak out their mind as to the corruption of her system.

I do not depend on the witness of our driver for the truth of the tale I here record; neighbors that knew him both here and in the old country, have confirmed things in the main to be no fabrication. Convinced as I am that corruption in church or state requires to be known in order to be cured, I bring this to the light of day.

he light of day.

I was equally surprised in passing through
the thick bush, to be pointed to a small log
nouse newly built, and burnt timber lying
scattered before the door, and to be told that dlord was none else than the son of , the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of ——, d, lately married to the daughter of an

t requires no great knowledge of scripture truth, primitive simplicity, and apostolic or-der, to see at once how the holy jealousy and great zeal of that faithful missionary of the cross, would be fired at the public and praccross, would be fired at the public and practical avowal of such a corrupt principle in the Christian ministry. In this belief I thought it unfaithful to pass this glaring corruption in silence, wishing to show that true piety, Christian simplicity, and apostolic order ought necessarily to follow apostolic succession. The true followers of the Apostles are those who possess their suirit, live in their those who possess their spirit, live in their lives and faithfully preach the great doctrines on his official conduct. The Governor re-which they lived and died to establish and plied in a most respectful and happy manner. which they lived and dued to establish and defend. And if this is not the way to trace the genuine succession, we better deny the Protestant name at once, and trace it through the will-worship and outward forms of the will-worship and outward forms of the to the onward progress of those sentiments to the onward progress of those sentiments to churches, equally apostolic in their own eye. whose advancement so many able pens and But if an Aaronic succession and a worship without spirit, among the Igwish nation, was nothing in God's estimation, no more will a like worship offered by any people meet with his approbation under a dispensation of great-er spirituality and light. I remain yours, friend of the needy and oppressed.

Temperance and Revivals. ecently distinguished and blessed the counintimate and important than for February, says: "Scarce a week passes ing of some reformed men becoming decided- Republican Government." religious men, and in two or three cases which we might mention, of considerable acessions from this class to Christian churches." The editors farther say: "As temperhas to the prayers and assistance of ministers delegates to the World's Convention, to b benevolence demanding their sympathy and support. It is as true here as anywhere else, punishments inflicted." Is not perpetual support. that the streams will not rise higher than the slavery cruel and unusual punishment, in a fountain. We must not expect an increase of country otherwise free? Again it says, "the type for the first, but of as much greater value or type for the first type for th

What though no gentle breezes blow, No genial sunbeams warm,

But rough winds, sweeping to and fro, Bring oft-repeated storm? Jehovah bids the tempests cease, And to the wild winds whisper peace.

What though rank weeds spring up beside Thy nurslings of the soil, And men, thy fellow-men, deride Insultingly thy toil? The weeds shall wither to be burned,-

The scorn of men to praise be turned. Who sows in grief, in joy shall reap, No more to toil, no more to ween Forgotten every tear.

Then weary not, to thee is given To sow on earth, but reap in heaven. With thee, before thy Master's throne,

Thy golden sheaves shall stand, Whose seed with sadness oft was sown In earth's wild, barren land, That bore, 'neath blessings from on high, Immortal harvests for the sky.

Then sweetly on thy raptured ear Thy Lord's approving voice Shall fall, and banish every fear, And bid thy heart rejoice. "O! faithful servant, reign with me,
Thy crown and kingdom wait for thee!" Brookline, Jan. 28. A. M. C.

The Canada Mission.

The mission among the fugitive slaves, or colored population of Canada, under the superintendence of Hiram Wilson, has been vell-sustained and prospered during the last year. Mr. W.'s report, with that of the Committee, represents that large numbers are for-saking the cities and villages, and turning their attention to the more honorable and use ful employments of husbandry. Means for their education are provided on a more liberal scale than ever before, although much difficulty has been experienced for want of teachers, or rather the means of rewarding them for their services. A manual labor institution has been established in the township of Dawn. which promises well. The location is very England, lately married to the daughter of an absentee clergyman, owning, as I am told, the proceeds of a rich living, which he supplies with a Curate for a mere trifle, and lives as a gentleman on the rest of the tithes, professed by paid him by the people for spiritual labors which he cannot perform, while living at the distance of 4000 miles from them. No doubt thousands are dying around him for lack of knowledge, but not being paid out of the Canadian treasury to give them a sermon, he lets them die in their sins. How would it sound in the ears of the Apostle Paul, should his eye on his travels be directed to a gentlefavorable-the climate milder than that of sound in the ears of the Apostic Faus, should his eye on his travels be directed to a gentleman's house by the road side of the same apostle to the Gentiles, we have learned character, paid for spiritual labors to a contracter, paid for spiritual labors to be full and to be hungry—both to gregation whom he never saw from one end of the year to the other, whom he served by abound and to suffer need; but we cheerfully proxy, and living with wages without work? testify that by the grace of God, we have no 'labored in vain, nor spent our strength for nought,"

Gov. Seward's Opinion of Slavery.

Previous to the retirement of Gov. Seward from the gubernatorial chair, a letter was addressed him in behalf of the colored people of Buffalo, thanking him for the stand he had taken in their behalf, and complimenting him ardent prayers are now consecrated. must be the convictions of every enlightened observer; and in view of them, deep should be the joy and strong the confidence of every

"I congratulate you on the prospect opening upon your race. The sympathies of civilized man throughout the world are ex cited in your behalf, and the conscience of The relation of the temperance reform to the American people confesses the guit of he extensive revivals of religion, which have human slavery. The just conviction will soon prevail, that the speediest and most universal emancipation, could bring no evils so nost persons, probably, have supposed. The deeply to be deplored as those resulting from Journal of the American Temperance Union, perseverance in a system of oppression condemned by the spirit of Christianity, and inn which we have not the happiness of hear- consistent with the fundamental principles of

Maine A. S. Convention. The Maine Anti-slavery Society held its nce journalists we express our gratification eight annual meeting at Hallowell, Jan. 18th. at this, as not only furnishing evidence of the genuineness of the reform, and the security of unusual interest. Prof. Wm. Smith, Rev. C. continuance, but a claim which the work C. Cone, and Rev. S. Adlam were appointed and churches, and a rebuke to those who rep- held in June next, in London. An abstract of robate the whole as the triumph of infidelity. the report is published in the Liberty Stand-Nor are we without confidence that should ard. The following extract, relating to "Si." the churches sympathize as becomes them, very in the Church," a subject of vast imporwith the reclaimed, we believe the greater tance and rapidly growing interest, we com-

and fear of man, before I was willing to be lieve God's truth. I hope you will know something of it by experience. If you do not I know of no promise in all the Bible, that you can get into Christ's kingdom. I am willing to be counted, with Paul, an enthusiast, a fool, and an insane man, that I may know him and the power of his resurrection. I have no doubt but I loved God some in years past; and yet, I fully believe that if Christ had come six months ago, I should have been left behind. I have read your lectures, and I am more convinced that the love of the world has covered the truth from your view. I am led to exclaim, "O that my head were waters," &c., when I think how many souls will sink down to hell in consequence of those lectures. Many of those, too, you might have been instrumental of saving, had you been willing to become as a little child, and received God's truth.

I must leave particulars for a few weeks, as I expect to leave to-morrow morning. But I do beg of you, as you value your own soul and the souls of others, to retrace your steps, receive the plain truth, and be willing to get low at the feet of Jesus.

Yours affectionately, N—C—.

*Daniel was directed to seal up the vision, that is, the morning vision. For it shall ightly regard a "thus saith the Lord," they will be timely.

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*Daniel was directed to seal up the vision, that is, the morning vision. For it shall lightly regard a "thus saith the Lord," they will be for many days. (Daniel and the sait of the world as the world was in it, and it would be useful every were and it was in it, and it would be usef

Boston, Feb. 1, 1843.

MY DEAR BROTHER W.—I have no hesitation in calling you "brother," with your permission. But as you had set me down among the lost, I could not well see how you could consistently permit it. Be assured, I feel no in this city on the 18th ult. sion. But as you had set me down among the lost, I could not well see how you could consistently permit it. Be assured, I feel no wound to my pride by what you wrote. As I promised in my last, I have tried to examine my own heart to see if, "as you insisted," it was a "love of popularity" which kept me from adopting your views. Knowing the deceitfulness of the heart, I feel myself bound to receive so alarming an intimation, from skind a friend, in the kindest spirit, and to subject my motives anew to the closest scruting. I have done so, and still I know no motive in the world, which would prevent me from adopting the faith you advocate, provided I believed it true. Indeed, there is more persecution to be dreaded in-opposing, than in adopting it. For instance, the slander in the "Signs of the Times," that I " had been lecturing against the Second Advent of Christ, and to subject to perceive that that falsehood seems not to trouble you at all. But why should it not? Because a belief in Miller's views, is to be substituted for the faith of the gospel, is it also to be an apology for an unamiable spirit and a "devouring tongue?"

I have intimated no unbelief in the Second Advent of Christ; nor have I made any objection to his coming in 1833. The time when he shall come is with the Lord. He asks no counsel from you, or me, on that subject. My business is to serve him as will and the decease of heaver the purge the church of this shocking abomination.

You sny that "ancient Christians," "if they had faith in God," would be saved, though they did not believe this theory. Two strawing the part of the right of property in human beings, is essentially as in against God; and whereas, every when a will not believe this theory. Two strawing the fair of the resonance of the resonance of the shocking abomination.

**Resolved, That the holding or treating time the ask property, is a flaguage to the church of this shocking abomination.

**A. Resolved, That the believe the unimitation from the church of which we are members.

*

knowing when he will come, but in doing his will. "Blessed is he who when his Lord cometh he shall find so doing."

You say that "ancient Christians," "if they had faith in God," would be saved, though they did not believe this theory. Two strange things are implied in this assertion; first, that there might have been "ancient Christians," without faith in God. Second that Christians at the present day may have faith in God, and yet be lost if they believe not in 1843.

Again, you say that "they" (former Christians at the present day may have faith in God, and yet be lost if they believe not in 1843.

Again, you say that "they" (former Christians) "could not believe in the time of his coming antil the book of Daniel was unsealed." Now, my dear brother, what do you mean by that? I put you this question in all seriousness, and shall expect a plain, unequivocal answer. And I pray that your answer may be such as to confirm my confidence in your candor. Did you, or did you not design, that I should understand that you, or the Millerites, had received a new revolation? If that is not your meaning, I know not what it is. And yet, if that is your meaning. I know not how to reconcile your statement with Christian candor. If you have had a new revelation, you have something on which to found my faith than Christians have had who have gone before me; and yet, while you say that they could not believe in the time of his coming until the book of Daniel was unsealed, you at the same time accuse me of

preted on principles of common sense; but of 2300 years; thus directly contradicting what God has said. Really, sir, your confidence in your new revelation leads you to make sad work with the old one; and Mr. Acte Ipswich, N. H. Jan. 19, 1843.

Dear Brother,—I regret that I did not form the said of the same-town was intended.

New Inswich, N. H. Jan. 19, 1843.

Dear Brother,—I regret that I did not see you the other day, as I came almost on purpose to see you. As I did not see you, I must write you a few lines, and then leave it until another time, except to pray for you.

Your letter to me in the commencement, shows that you did not have the exact spirit of Christianity. You refuse to call me brother, because I tried to show you that you were wrong. From what I know of the workings of the human heart, I am satisfied that your pride was a little touched. You say, if a man must believe in 1843, to be a Christiani, then those who have fallen asleep in Christ have perished. By no means, if they had faith in God. Faith is belief in the Divine testimony, without any ifs or ands; a settling down on the naked truth of God. Those who have falled the piety and learning in the world would not make a right exposition until God unsealed; and lake a right exposition until God unsealed it. And when you follow in track of those who wrote on these visions before they were unsealed, and talk so much about Anilohus, there is proof positive you are wrong.

Those who are in darkness about Christ's second coming, at the time he comes, or have no oil in their lamps, will most assuredly be shut out of the kingdom. (See Matt. 25.) You regret that I should be so confident of 1843. The reason I am so, is, I believe God.

You know not, my brother, the struggles I had with my pride, my love of the world, and fear of man, before I was willing to be counted, with Faul, an enthusiang of the power of his resurrection. I know of no promise in all the Bible, that you can get into Christ's kingdom. I am at which you are get into Christ's kingdom. I am at which you are get into Christ's kingdom. I am at which you are get into Christ's kingdom. I am at which you are get into Christ's kingdom. I am at which you are get into Christ's kingdom. I am at which you are get into Christ's kingdom. I am at which you can get into Christ's kingdom. I am at which you had a which you

Resolutions on Slavery.

The following are the resolutions which were adopted by the Convention of Methodists held

poor, as out.' N spirit of wander spreading mock t and the sons of to sid being is evidence of Hack the Impu ment of caused; Mone N. H. a friends, that to vicinity, and a copy sent to every M. E. minister and society in the United States and Texas.

11. Resolved, That the Methodist Episcopal Church being governed by a majority of the General Conference, and as the North have a majority in the legislative, judicial and executive branches of the church, the sin of slavery states of the Church, the sin of slavery states of the Church is emphatically a sin of the church has a contract of the church has a contract of the church the singular states of the church the singular states of the church the singular states of the church states of the church the singular states of the church the singular states of the church sta

eace than any other portion of the church, for the overthrow of slavery in it, and therefore are more responsible in the premises, and are hereby earnestly requested to co-operate with us

there are in the M. E. church about one hundred traveling ministers holding about a thousand staves; and nearly three hundred theusand slaves; and nearly three hundred focal preachers holding about three thousand; and about twenty-five thousand members holding over two hundred thousand slaves, worth washington is on the increase. Various in-

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18. Resolved, That, whoreas, in the sight of the Most High God, it is not the color of the skin, but the state of the heart which is regarded, it is inconsistent with our Christian profession and character to despise or slight, or make say difference among men on account of their color, but especially in the house of God, and at the communion; and that all legislative enactments, based on this fact, are founded in injustice, contrary to every principle of humanity, and the government of God, who unequivocally declares that he is not a respecter of persons.

For the Christian Reflector. Church Action.

RESOLUTIONS ON SLAVERY.

On the seventeenth of Dec. 1842, the following Preamble and resolutions were unanimously vis, H. B. Stanton, C. T. Woodman, A. J. passed and ordered to be published to the world, Locke, and Treadwell. A number of Washingtoby the Baptist Church in Vassalboro', Me.

Signed in behalf of the church, E. W. CRESSY, Pastor and Clerk.

Emigration from the Slave States | bar-room," Mr. Wilson, in his report of the Canada Mission, makes the following interesting statement.

Mission, makes the following interesting statement.

"The cause of emigration from false imprissonment to 'the land of promise' has prospered. We venture to state as a moderate estimate, that 1500 of your countrymen have broken their fetters during the year, and are either safe in Canada, or safely sheltered in the midst of anti-slavery communities, on their way. The everlasting Jehovah is evidently fulfilling his word of promise. 'For the oppression of the poor and for the sighing of the needy, now will I arise, saith the Lord, I will set him in safety from him that puffeth at him.' Vigilance Committees have been doubly vigilant, and increasingly efficient, particularly on the Philadelphia and New York route, It would seem as if they had received afresh, the beavenly mandate, 'Thou shalt not deliver unto his master, the servant which is escaped from his master unto thee.' How applicable is the language of Job to every faithful vigilance committee man, 'I was a father to the poor, and the cause I knew not I searched out.' Nothing is more manifest than that a spirit of Samaritan-like kindness towards the wandering fugitive from slavery is rapidly spreading and prevailing, which will soon mock the decisions of mismuthropic judges, and the diabolical enactments of law-making sone of Belial. It is fast becoming unpopular to aid and abet in the delivery of a human being into the hideous fangs of slavery. As evidence of this, we have but to cite the cases of Hackett and Latimer. The one has agitated the Imperial as well as the Provincial Parliament of her Britannie Mnjesty—the other has caused the old cradle of American Liberty to rock as by the convulsions of an earthquake.'

More Rexurciations.—The editor of the Congregational Journal publish, on this subject, unless there is something particular.

that to our certain knowledge, a number of respectable men in different towns in this L. P. Noble, Esq. of Fayettville, N. Y. renounced it as a system altogether unsatis- paper.

utive branches of the church is emphatically a sin of the North, as it exists by their consent, and could be abolished from the church by their votes at any time. any time.

12. Resolved, That as our bishops and presiding elders have most authority as judicial and casceutive efficers of the M. E church, they can do more in the intervals of the General Confery earnestly requested to co-operate with us men, and souls are born into the kingdom of 13. Resolved, That the melancholy fact, that

Jesus Christ.—The good work still progresses

and about twenty-five thousand memoers not ingrease two hundred thousand slaves, worth at their wicked market prices 80 or 100 million dollars, should make the church and nation quake and tremble, repent and pray, "O Lord to us, but no extended account. On Sabbath, spare my people, and give not thy heritage to reproach;" while it shows us the magnitude of our responsibility, and the obstacles and interests with which we have to centend, and that no languid efforts will answer, but the most decided and ardent exertions are necessary for its removal.

Washington is on the increase. Various indicated that the indicated account. On Sabbath, Jan. 29th, bro. Knapp baptized fifteen. The influence is said to be spreading into all the clurches, and there is a remarkable degree of union among the different denominations. We copy the following just representation and appeal from the correspondence of the

decided and ardent exertions are necessary for its removal.

14. Resolved, That the passage of the resolution at our late General Conference, by which the colored members of our church in such the colored members of our church in such that says a seriest their testimony in courts of law, are denied the right of bearing testimony against white persons in church titials, is an alarming and arbitrary exercise of ecclesiastical power, subversive of the inalienable right of every member of the church of Christ, contrary to the spirit of the gospel, and inflicted a blot on the reputation of the Methodist church that time can never efface.

15. Resolved, That the passage of the colored testimony resolution, at our late General Conference, demands the interference of every member of the church, and that it is the imperative duty of all who do not wish to be held trosponsible for its continuance to protest

member of the church, and that it is the imperative duty of all who do not wish to be held responsible for its continuance to protest against it in decided and earnest memorial to the next General Conference: and we hereby call on all the members of our church to record their disapprobation of the above resolution, and require in terms that cannot be misunderstood, its immediate repeal.

16. Resolved, That the neglect of the last General Conference, to disapprove of the Georgia Conference resolution, declaring slavery not to be a moral evil, while they passed the resolution of I. A. Few, against colored testimony, brought a reproach upon themselves, and an irreparable injury upon the church. Whereas, The Discipline of the M. E. Church (p. 176.) provides, in substance, that no slaveholder shall be eligible to any official station in the church where the laws of the State in which he lives will admit of emancipation and permit the liberated slave to enjoy freedom therein; and whereas it appears that one of the bishops of said church did in the month of May. 1840, set apart and ordain to the holy office of elder in said church at its next session, to address the laws did allow of emancipation and dipermit the emancipated person to enjoy freedom therein; therefore,

17. Resolved, That this Convention respectfully request the New England Conference of said church, at its next session, to address the next General Conference on this subject, and to instruct their delegates to that body to take such means as shall bring the matter fully before said General Conference for full expension and dividention and additions of fine a spirit of being conference business calculations of men of the world. Will not Christians, then, every where, strive to prevail in prayer, that this great fountain may be cleansed, and send forth streams of healthy moral influence over the land—and that the previously begun, ma such means as shall bring the matter fully contained 62,791 names, and if spread out before said General Conference for full examination and adjudication.

18. Resolved, That, whereas, in the sight of the

THE METHODISTS.—The last number of the True Wesleyan contains the withdrawals of several more clergymen from the Methodist Episcopal Church. This paper is very inter esting, but almost exclusively occupied with the subject now agitating that denomination.

TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.-A series of

popular temperance meetings were held during the last week at Faneuil Hall, which seem to have infused new life into the active friends of this glorious reform. The first was held on Tuesday evening, at which a series of resolutions were read by Moses GRANT, and addresses made by Messrs. Johnson, O'Brien, T. A. Dawhereas, Christ has declared that his disciwhereas, the light of the world, and has commanded them to let their light shine; and whereas silence with reference to any sin in the church, is justly constructed into an approval of that sin; therefore resolved:

Seedingly spirited and enective. On wedness, acceedingly spirited and enective. On wedness, and such as the description of the resolutions was resumed, and among the speakers were Messrs. Sweetzer of Charlestown, W. S. Damrell, and H. B. Stanton. On Thursday evening, the of that sin; therefore resolved:

1. That we regard slavery as it exists in these United States as a heinous sin against God, and a violation of the inalienable rights of man; and that it is under all possible circumstances without any just defence or excuse.

2. That we cannot receive a slave holder to our church or communion, nor a slave helding included the meeting. Two Engine Companies were present, one No 18, of which W. S. minister to our pulpit, and that we regard this as no new test of fellowship, but the application of an old one, viz: Have no fellowship with the signed the pledge. The Mercantile Journal support of the meeting broke up at 10 o'clock. thom.

3. That we regard it the duty of Christians to remember those in bonds as bound with them; to labor and pray for their deliverance; and their individual and collective capacity, to bear unequivocal testimony against the sin of slave holding. juice of the grape, or in that of the undisguis-ed, and therefore more honest, alcoholic drinks -whether it has its altar in a 'gorgeous Saloon,' or in an humble, and filthy, and reeking

> The Swedenborgians are about erecting a house of worship in this city. Twenty-

More Resurciations.—The editor of the Congregational Journal, published at Concord, N. H. says;—"It may pain our Universalist friends, but we cannot help it, to be informed that to our certain however, however, the control of the control o

vicinity, who have heretofore been the strenu- and Thomas Mann, of Utica, are anthorized ous advocates of Universalism, have recently to receive subscriptions and payments for this

THE LECTURES DELIVERED BEFORE THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION, at New Bedford, August 17, 1842. Published under the direction of the Board of Censors. Boston, W. D. Ticknor, Corner of Washington and School St. 1843. 166 pp. 12 mo.

These lectures constitute a very interesting and valuable volume on the subject of education. The following is a list of the themes and authors. 1. Moral Education. Geo. B. Emerson. 2. Universal Language. Samuel G. Howe. 3. The Girard Collego. E. C. Wines. 4. The Schoolroom as an Aid to Self-Education. A. B. Muzzey. 5. The Moral Responsibility of Teachers. Wm. H. Wood.—To these is added an essay entitled, "The Teacher's Daily Preparation." The book should be in the hands of every teacher, and its contents thoroughly studied. Its perusal would also gratify and universal love, John Greenleaf Whittier, but for the sorcery with which the demom-spirit of slavery has spell-bound the behauted into Congress by the unanimous voices of the first editors in the country, of both the old parties, beyond the limits of our State, have early of the first editors in the country, of both the old parties, beyond the limitous voices and the first editors in the country, of both the old parties, beyond the limitous of the first editors in the country, of both the old parties, beyond the limitous voices to the American and authors. I Moral Education. No Believe that the venerable head of the Massachusetts delegation in Congress by the unanimous voices and the first editors in the country, of both the old parties, beyond the limitous entiment of Massachusetts, would be houted into Congress by the unanimous voices and the first editors in the country, of both the old parties, beyond the limitous entiment of Massachusetts, would be houted into Congress by the unanimous voices and the first editors in the country, of both the old parties, beyond the limitous every every electron in Congress by the unanimous voices and the first editors in the country, of both the demom-sale with the demom-sale with the

John Ball, President;
R. W. Holman, Transurer;
E. Copeland, Jr. Secretary.
Directors: Rev. J. T. Sargent, Francis Jackson, F. D. Stedman, Rev. Samuel Mc Birney,
Pork, Harper & Brothers, \$2 Cliff St.
Thomas J. Lobdell, Rev. O. A. Skinner, Nathton, Tappan & Dennet. MESOPOTAMIA AND ASSERIA, from the earli-

York, Harper & Brothers, \$2 Cliff St. Boston, Tappan & Dennet.

This is an additional volume to the famous "Family Library." No. 157. The author is a popular writer. His style is distinguished for its attractiveness and simplicity, and he has here brought under one view all that is known of the history and aspect, moral, physical and political, of the provinces of Mesopotamia and Assyria; at the same time he has given a sketch of the causes which have produced the revolutions of which these countries have been the theatre.

Advice to a Young Christian, on the importance of aiming at an elevated standard of piety. By a Village Pastor. New York: John S. Taylor & Co. Boston: Gould, Kendall & Lincoln. 196 pp. 18mo.

An excellent spirit and sound, judicious views seem to characterize this volume. It embraces an introductory essay of great and practical interest, by Rev. Dr. Alexander.

terest, by Rev. Dr. Alexander.

TRANSPLANTED FLOWERS, or Memoirs of Mrs. Rumpfi, daughter of John Jacob Astor, and the Duchess De Broglie, daughter of Madame de Stael, with an appendix by Robert Baird. New York: John S. Taylor, 1848. We are glad to see another edition of this

t Saxton & Pierce, 133 Washington St.

DowLING'S REPLY TO MILLER is for sale
by Jordan & Co., at the very low price of 12 1-2
cents. This is a pamphlet edition, published
by J. R. Bigelow, New York. The first edition
of the work was sold for 50 cents. It is an

and historical matter. Saxton & Pierce.

We observe with much pleasure that the Missionary Eelectic is receiving the highest commendations from the religious press, on every hand. The New York Evangelist says: "We commend the enterprise most heartily, and shall hope much good to this noble cause from its efforts. The selections will no doubt from its efforts. The selections will no doubt be judicious and popular." Philadelphia Chr. Observer says: "The contents of this number be judicious and popular." Philadelphia Chr. Observer says: "The contents of this number are highly interesting, and speak well for the enterprise." The Baptist Advocate says: "The republication of Dr. Cox's History is worth to the American reader two or three years' subscription to the Eelectic." The Christian Secretary says: "This is a work which Christians of all denominations ought to possess. We are perfectly astounded at its cheapness. One dollar and a half a year—and for size and beauty perfectly astounded at its cheapness. One dol-lar and a half a year—and for size and beauty of execution, not inferior to the best Quarter-lies of the day." The Vermont Chronicle (a Congregational paper) supposes it is to be sec-tarian. He is mistaken here. The missionary

Domestic News.

to some place north of the Ohio river, and urging the following reasons: 1st, that the present

of the miscreant and put an end to his mortal

We are glad to see another edition of this delightful little work. Few biographical sketches exceed these in interest. For sale by Gould, Kendall & Lincoln.

D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation.—This invaluable work is published in monthly numbers in the "Select Library of Religious Literature," so that the whole is afforded for seventy-five cents. It will be found at Saxton & Pierce, 133 Washington St. RHODE ISLAND ANTHRACITE COAL .- This

LIBERTY CONVENTION .- A Convention

able and interesting production.

ALISON'S HISTORY OF EUROPE.—The fourth number of the Harper's edition of this popular work has appeared. For sale by Tappan & Dennet, at 25 cents.

Sears's New Monthly Magazine for February lies on our table. A large number of cheautiful wood buts; and a rich fund of scientific and historical matter. Saxton & Pierce.

And historical matter. Saxton & Pierce.

The Workester Magazine for February has appeared, also the Ladies' Pearl, published at Lowell. The contents of each are various, and so far as we have examined, praiseworthy and pleasing.

Running Toll.—A man was prosecuted on Saturday last, for running tell, and after a hearing of the case, on Monday, he was fined five dollars, in default of paying which he was sent to jail,—all for one cent! The case affords food for reflection. For how small a sum of money may a man be incarcerated in jail!

Bunker Hill Aurora.

tarian. He is mistaken here. The missionary cause is, we trust, above sectarianism. We fear the Chronicle is himself imbued with more than the proper portion of this spirit. "To the pure all things are pure."

SLAVES RUNNING SOUTH.—It is said that great numbers of slaves have escaped from Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana, and sought refuge in the bordering State of Mexico. And such will be the case so long as slavery is permitted in Texas and the United States, and forbidden in Mexico. And this is one important reason why certain politicians are eager to embroil our government in a war with Mexico.

Mer. Journal.

Domestic News.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—A petition has been presented in the House of Representatives, at Washington, from Fall River, Mass., praying the removal of the seat of General Government to some place north of the Ohio river, and urg-

to some place north of the Ohio river, and urging the following reasons: lat, that the present location is in the midat of a small minority of the people; 2d, because the free States contain 4,806,776 more free white inhabitants than do the slave States; 3d, because, by removing the seat of the Government from the seaboard to an inland place, it would afford better security from an invading foe; 4th, because it tends to equalize the receipts of each member of Congress for mileage.

These considerations may have little weight with the country now, but the time may be coming when they will have weight, and even prevail.

JOHN G. WHITTIER.—This gentleman is a Candidate for Congress. He is highly esteemed a mong all classes, for his talents and virtues; and if half the praise given him by the Emancipator is deserved, we have few men whose election would be a greater honor to the Commonwealth or blessing to the country. A more eloquent adulatory strain than the following we have seldom met with.

"By universal consent placed in the front rank of American poets—possessing a mind the proposed in the front rank of American poets—possessing a mind the proposed in the front rank of American poets—possessing a mind the proposed in the front rank of American poets—possessing a mind the proposed in the front rank of American poets—possessing a mind the proposed in the front rank of American poets—possessing a mind the proposed in the front rank of American poets—possessing a mind the proposed in the front rank of American poets—possessing a mind the proposed in the front rank of American poets—possessing a mind the proposed in the front rank of American poets—possessing a mind the proposed in the front rank of American poets—possessing a mind the proposed in the front rank of American poets—possessing a mind the proposed in the front rank of American poets—possessing a mind the proposed in the front rank of American poets—possessing a mind the proposed in the front poets—possessing a mind the proposed in the front poets—pos

eported a bill providing for a system of recip-

nations.

An adverse report was made in the House from the Judiciary committee relative to Genjackson's fine.

The House resumed the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill. Several amendments were concurred in, after which the bill was read a third time, passed and sent to the Senate.

Feb. 1st. In the Senate, Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial from Philadelphia, asking for the issue of a Government stock of two Millions of dollars, for the use of the States. The bill from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to prevent private expenses on the mail-routes, was taken up. After various amendments suggested, the bill was laid over without taking any question. The Oregon bill was laid over without taking any question. The Oregon bill was laid over without taking any question. mendments suggested, the bill was laid over without taking any question. The Oregon bill was then taken up. The motion to refer to the

dead in het hed the next day.

Jan. 30th.—In the Senate, nothing of importance was accomplished, with the exception of the passage, by a strict party vote, of the resolves to remit the fine imposed on General Jackson. An amendment deprecating all censure on Judge Hall was voted down.

Set the second of the least day.

In Marbhelead, Nr., Hannah, widow of Jessph Gregory.

In Roxbury. Walter C. youngest child of Mr. George Packer, 8 years.

In Prancistown, N. H. 28th ult, Dea. David Patterson, Set Reviewhead, L. I., Rev. William Hodge, aged 53.

In Hartford, Ch., Captain Freeman Crocker, aged 60. sure on Judge Hall was voted down.

In the House, the morning hour was occupied in the presentation of memorials, potitions, orders, &c.

The orders of the day were called at twelve y, being the "Bill to make the morning has been as the property of the day were called at twelve p, being the "Bill to make the morning has been as the property of the day were called at twelve p, being the "Bill to make the morning has been as the property of the day were called at twelve p, being the "Bill to make the morning has been as the property of th

The orders of the day were called at twelve o'clock, and on the first subject which came up, being the "Bill to protect the wages of Seamen," the House was addressed by Mossrs. Stephenson of Boston, Howland of Daytmouth, Church of Westport, Holbrook and Wales of Buston, and Colby of New Bedford, who were speaking at two o'clock.

In 31 — the Seatt the Mossic Colors of the First Baptist Church, West Jan. 31 .- In the Senate, the Hon. Solomo

Jan. 31.—In the Senate, the Hon. Solomon Strong appeared and was qualified. A large number of petitions were presented and referred. In concurrence with the House, tomorrow at twelve o'clock was assigned for the choice of treasurer. The bill to repeal the Insolvent Law was debated, and without taking the average of the Senate adjusted.

Street Baptist Society, passed to be engrossed.

The bill giving each school district/the choice of its pradential Committee was debated, but finally assigned for Tuesday next. The bill to limit the poll-tax to fifty cents, was taken up. In the House, sundry memorials and petitions were offered, which had reference to the repeal of all laws which make a distinction between citizens on account of color.

An amusing debate, of an hour in length, took place on the question of fixing the 25th inst, as the day of adjournment. The bill to repeal the Inter-marriage Law came up, and the question being taken by yeas and nays, 182 answered in the affirmative, and 116 in the negative. So the Bill passed to a third reading.

Summary.

ERUPTION AT MOUNT ETNA.—Two hours after the Oriental steam-ship left Malta, on the 28th of November, about half past five o'clock, when gotting dusk, the passengers and crew most clearly saw Mount Etna in eruption, the Oriental at the time bearing N. E. one hundred and five miles. This beautiful sight was kept in view for five hours. The captain states such

The Northampton Courier says, that four young men were lately arrested at Enfield, and committed to prison on a charge of having stolen poultry and other articles from the Sha-

Marriages.

without taking any question. The Oregon Dill was then taken up. The motion to refer to the Committee on Foreign Relations was withdrawn, and a proposed commitment to select a committee substituted. In the House, the proceedings are not important.

Massachusetts Legislature.

Massachusetts Legislature.

Legislature, The Description of Microscopies of Microscopies (Mar. Thomas J. Pierce, 7.1.2 meeths, only clinical of Mr. Thomas J. Pierce, 7.1.2 meeths, only clinical of Mr. Thomas J. Pierce, 7.1.2 meeths, only clinical of Mr. Thomas J. Pierce, 7.1.2 meeths, only clinical of Mr. Thomas J. Pierce, 7.1.2 meeths, only clinical of Mr. Thomas J. Pierce, 7.1.2 meeths, only clinical of Mr. Thomas J. Pierce, 7.1.2 meeths, only clinical of Mr. Thomas J. Pierce, 7.1.2 meeths, only clinical of Mr. Thomas J. Pierce, 7.1.2 meeths, only clinical of Mr. Thomas J. Pierce, 7.1.2 meeths, only clinical of Mr. Thomas J. Pierce, 7.1.2 meeths, only clinical of Mr. Thomas J. Pierce, 7.1.2 meeths, only clinical of Mr. Thomas J. Pierce, 7.1.2 meeths, only clinical of Mr. Thomas J. Pierce, 7.1.2 meeths, only clinical of Mr. Thomas J. Pierce, 7.1.2 meeths, only clinical of Mr. Thomas J. Pierce, 7.1.2 meeths, only clinical on Mr. Thomas J. Pierce, 7.1.2 meeths, only clinical of Mr. Thomas J. Pierce, 7.1.2 meeths, only clinical of Mr. Thomas J. Pierce, 7.1.2 meeths, only clinical of Mr. Thomas J. Pierce, 7.1.2 meeths, only clinical of Mr. Thomas J. Pierce, 7.1.2 meeths, only clinical of Mr. Thomas J. Pierce, 7.1.2 meeths, only clinical of Mr. Thomas J. Pierce, 7.1.2 meeths, only clinical of Mr. Thomas J. Pierce, 7.1.2 meeths, only clinical of Mr. Thomas J. Pierce, 7.1.2 meeths, only clinical of Mr. Thomas J. Pierce, 7.1.2 meeths, only clinical of Mr. Thomas J. Pierce, 7.1.2 meeths, only clinical of Mr. Thomas J. Pierce, 7.1.2 meeths, only clinical of Mr. Thomas J. Pierce, 7.1.2 meeths, only clinical of Mr. Thomas J. Pierce, 7.1.2 meeths, only clinical of Mr. Thomas J. Pierce, 7.1.2 meeths, only clinical of Mr. Thomas J. Pierce, 7.1.2 meeths,

morrow at tweive o'clock was assigned for the choice of treasurer. The bill to repeal the Insolvent Law was debated, and without taking the question, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a communication was received from the treasurer, enclosing a statement of ordinary receipts and expenditures for the last three years, and was referred to the Committee on Finance. The House then proceeded to the orders of the day, and the bill for the protection of sename's wages was recised a third reading—103 yeas, 163 mays. A bill to punish larceny in the night time in dwelling-houses, passed to be engrossed. A bill to limit the trustee process to sums over twenty dollars, was debated until adjournment.

Reb. It.—In the Senate, after discussion, the resolves concerning the fine of Gen. Jackson, were passed. In the House an order was submitted with reference to a law provision that captains or owners of ships shall be liable for the support of foreign distressed seamen brought from abroad. The bill to protect seamer's wage was reconsidered, and the bill to limit the trustee process discussed. In convention, the trustee process discussed a horizon of the development of the state of the development of the state of the development of the develop

Advertisements.

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oriental at the time boaring N. E. one hundred and five miles. This beautiful sight was kept in view for five hours. The captain states such an occurrence has not been witnessed for twenty years. A letter from Palermo of the 1st ult., says—"The present great cruption of Etna (it is at this moment flaming away with undiminished brilliancy and grandeur) is the first that has been visible at Palermo since 1832. Intelligence travels slowly in Sicily, and we have not yet authentic advices from the scene of action. Etna is ten thousand eight hundred and seventy-four English feet in height. In the day the smoke represents a silvery foaththe flame is red, and of the shape and size of an ordinary haycock; that is, as seen from Palermo."

A gentleman of Philadelphia recently received through the post office, a five dollar note, accompanied with a religious tract, called "Will it ever be known?" The money, it is presumed, had been fraudulently obtained, and that stinging the conscience of the unjust holder, induced him to return it.

In Virginia no man can vote unless he is a freeholder or a housekeeper—and in South Carten of the manufactory in the city, and under their own had the negroes.

"Cleaveland's Voyages" have run through two editions in England, and received the commendation of several of the principal reviews. "Who reads an American book?" is an injusty, which, though once uttered with a sneer, is no longer repeated.

It is stated that Mexican dollars, made of German silver, and plated by the new magnetic process, are in circulation. The counterfeit is so good that it is necessary to cut into the metal before its composition can be determined.

The Courier states that the amount collected and paid away in public charities the past year, they are shout half as microson, when the personned into the first the past year. When the process, are in circulation. The counterfeit is so good that it is necessary to cut into the metal before its composition can be determined.

The Courier states that the amount collected a

prove entirely satisfactory.

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Poetry.

Hail to the Jubilee!

BY THE REV. J. WHITTEMORE. sed for the Sabbath School Juvenile Jubilee M.

ing, held at Sharnbrook, Beds, July 27, 1842. Hail to the Jubilee, that binds

A thousand hearts in one! The theme that fills our youthful minds

With ecstasy unkno It is the joy, the joy of hope,

The Jubilee has given—
That they who sowed and they who reap
Shall meet, ere long, in heaven.

Hail to the men whose faith and tell

Be all the glory given!"

Hail to the hope their watchword brings !-

The jubilee has given—
That they who sowed and they who reap Shall meet, ere long, in heaven

Hail to the missionary band, Who spread the news of peace,

On India's plains, on Afric's strand,

And isles of tropic seas. It is the joy, the joy of hope,

That they who sowed and they who resp Shall meet, ere long, in heaven

Hail to the might of Israel's God ! Twas he alone who gave
The grace to wield the mystic rod,

Immortal souls to save.

Not unto us, O Lord! to thee

Be all the glory given !"
The thus the church keeps Jubilee
On earth—in highest heaven.

Hail to the Jubilee, that binds

A thousand hearts in one! The blissful theme fills all our minds

With ecatasy unknown. It is the joy, the joy of hope

The Samily Circle.

Philip Spencer.

A personal acquaintance of Philip Spencer, who was executed on board of the Brig Somers on the 1st of December last, gives the following account of his previous life, in a New Haven paper:

"So much of the life of the late midshipman Philip Spencer, as I propose giving you, was repeated to me from his own lips; and, I suppose, coming from such a source, and not second-handed to the writer of this article, (who was once his friend and messmate, and who con-tinued and cherished the former term, until gratitude, marked by ferociousness of feeling and heartless deprayity of character, burst asunder the chords of amity, which, in the beginning of his naval career, had every seeming of being lasting,) it cannot be doubted.

Philip Spenger was born in Canan-

Philip Spencer was born in Canan-daigua, N. Y., and, at the time of his awful death, was about 19 years of age; but, in strength of mind, intelligence, literary attainments, and bold daring, was far beyond his years. Nothing his history of much interest is the writer aware of, until his college career. He was sent to Union College, Schenectady; but he did not graduate, as his conduct there became so notorious that he was expelled, or had leave to absent himself. He returned to his friends, where he remained some time. Being of a wan-dering turn of mind, and fond of any thing bordering on the dangerous and marvellous, he eloped from his home, and went to New York; concealing his parentage, he shipped for a whaler fitting out at Nantucket, and (along with many others of kindred feeling, but not of that daring, reckless spirit, fearless alike of

never to re-appear. He smiled

luxurious and delightful home; and n

a miserable forecastle, in close com

osity to see the world, but no-the ex-

citement was to come. In confirmation

of his assertion, he showed me his hands,

and they, from their horny, hardened appearance corroborated his statement of what he had undergone at Nantucket.

Having disposed of his wardrobe and

replaced it by the coarse and homely garb of the whaler, he was ready, as was

also the ship in two days to sail for their cruising grounds in the South Sea.

In the interval of time from his dis-

to sea, their influence and his father's

of the Cabinet at Wash-

mother appeared to be grieved, not bechild had displeased the parent, so much as because he had offended the great God. The rod was ath,) was sent to the latter place seldom used in Mrs. Cecil's family, nor in a small schooner. The ship that he was to embark in not was it ever spared when it was the best method of bringing the child to feel being ready, he remained some time on During this time and pre-

at my

vious to the gale of Oct. 1841, he volunson, he was perhaps deprived of his dinner or tea, or not permitted to join the And while thunders hoarsely peal around, teered to go out on the banks in a small vessel for what the whalemen denominate Black Fish, and in that gale came near family in a ride, or was denied some being lost, as many were at that time; as other recreation. A sacred regard for truth was deemed ot back to Nantucket quite

thority, rather than her own.

the grave is of small importance compared with the favor of God, an interest in the

the whole Bible. This exercise never remitted in their education.

parents.

Here I told him that I was of fundamental importance by Mrs. Ce-cil. The slightest departure from a full, surprised that he should ever think of ting that hazardous life, sought only hose whom friends and fortune had simple, undisguised statement of facts, was always looked upon with alarm, and was carded, and whose last lingering star viewed as a barrier in the way of all mor-al elevation and future usefulness in the had sunk beneath the horizon, perhaps world. If the child who grows up to manhood without a serious regard for truth and filial obedience is ever conastonishment at his deserting his happy, think of the smiles of Spencer-yes, as I now write, I can see him as distinct as

the words I am penning—that smile was not human! The wild rolling of his eyes told plainly to any one at all discerning, ning was working in that heart that could not submit to the dull monotony of this peaceful, every day life. His reply was that he should like to harpoon whale and see the blood spilt, that he was not afraid of danger and liked an The ship being ready to receive her casks, he was compelled, with many others, to work from morning till late at night in getting them and the stores on board, being allowed only 30 minutes for their meals, which were of the coarsest kind, and only five hours rest at night in nion with the dregs of New York streets. I told him I thought this servile labor and hard living would have satisfied his curi-Christian Family Magazine.

Generous Conduct.

Some forty years ago there lived a small family not a thousand miles South of Boston, in comfortable circumstances.—
The father for their support relied upon the income of a very small place, and the lets with him. They neither had fire nor the income of a very small place, and the lets with him. dren. The place belonged to the widow in her own right;—with the income of this and coercive with the income of this and coercive with the income of this and coercive with the income of the oldest was a girl of six years, but ow struggled, as none but a mother can, to rear her little family. One by one, the appearance from home to the time of our narrative, his friends had by diligent enquiries found his whereabouts, and came large enough to provide for themselves—last of all, the only son went to sea, leaving his mother, now past the me-ridian of life, in feeble health, in posses-sion of the homestead, which had become clothes. She covered them with leaves ngton, procured for him a midshipman's

appointment, which was sent with an despatch to Nantucket, with a description of his person, &c. to the care of the owner of the ship. This and a letter from his father was placed in his hands. the accumulated interest, fell into the children wept bitterly with cold and hands of one, who had no mercy on the hunger. The pork she cut into small poor, and soon the old widow was notified pieces. She then persuaded them to run

The prospect of a change from drudgery she must leave the roof under which she to a comparative easy life had not such had reared her little family, hallowed as an effect upon him as it would have had it was, by all the associations of early life. ng men; but by the earnest
The times were hard, and friends few,
and the old lady hardly dared to breathe after learning who he was, he was in-duced by them to give a volunteer \$30 to take his place. He came on to New York and was there fitted out by his foreman she concluded she would tell the uncle, Captain Spencer of the Navy, and by him introduced on board of the guard ship North Carolina.

His sojourn on board of that ship, from me, that her estate is ample securifrom me, that her estate is a meaning me and the mea (about four months) was passed, as is ty to Mr. C. and that she shall not be harmmuch of the time of some other young
men in like circumstances, in occasional
and I am sorry to say frequent dissipation,
principally at night, but not unfrequently
in the force of the time of the compitted.

in the face of day. Here he committed again established in a quiet home. an aggravated and unprovoked assault Several years passed, neither interest upon his superior officer, which was investigated by the commodore in the cabin of that ship, in the presence of the uncle, Captain Spencer, and a commander in the of her benevolent benefactor. When, on navy. The written report made by the a sudden, there entered his counting room, insulted officer to the Secretary of the in Boston, a well dressed gentle Navy, though from the commandant of the station, was unheeded, supposed from dently seen much of the world, and havfamily influence; and Spencer was ing ascertained that he stood in the presordered to the brig Somers. The officer ence of him, who had for many years prothus treated resigned from the service. vided a home for the old widow, the stranger bursting into tears, said, 'Sir, Mrs. Cecil's Method.

Mrs. Cecil's Method.

Mrs. Cecil felt that her children were immortal beings—candidates for endless bliss or wo.

She labored and prayed to keep this impression constantly on her mind.

impression constantly on her mind. She also made the subject of her influence and responsibility a theme of fasting and prayer—for she looked upon her offspring as her "prisoners of hope;" and felt deeply that every thing participant of the subject of the mind, one of the wealthiest and most useful men in the State replied: 'Sir, I as her "prisoners of hope;" and felt deeply that every thing participant of the subject of t deeply that every thing pertaining to their future character and destiny, by the py for it. What I have done was no in-Divine blessing, depended upon parental convenience to me, and to see you an onrigilance and fidelity. It son, thus returned home to provide

Early Impressions.—Aware of the vital for and take care of an aged mother, importance of early impressions, and the gives me greater pleasure than any payrapidity with which the young mind opens, at the earliest dawn of reason, Mrs. Cecil began to instruct her children and interest, which at last the benefactor

to fear God and keep his commandments of his mother was induced to receive.

—to hate sin as the worst of all evil; to be open, ingenuous and sincere in all their actions—because the eye of God was upon them!

—therefore the determinant of his mother was induced to receive.

Suffice it to say, the mortgage was discharged, the mother's last due beneated to receive.

Suffice it to say, the mortgage was discharged, the mother's last due beneated to receive. Among the early lessons taught by this vator. extraordinary mother, was, that life is but a vapor—that every thing on this side of

God in the Storm.

BY MISS PARDOE.

Saviour, and in the incorruptible glories "Did you hear the storm last night, my child, righteous in the world to come. As it burst o'er the midnight sky, The only school-room of her children When the thunder rattled loud and wild, The only school-room of her children until they were six years of age was her nursery. There twice every day they recited their lessons. As soon as they could speak they began to commit to memory the Lord's prayer, the commandments, the apostles' creed, etc. As soon as they could read, they were taught they were taribine historical parts of the tempest health.

"Can it be, my child, that you did not hear the most striking historical parts of the Bible, and at an early age began to re-The roar of the tempest breath, As it scattered the rent leaves far and near cite the New Testament in course, and were required to answer questions from In many an eddying wreath?" each portion, as they thus passed through the whole Bible. This exercise was

Of gentle and holy things-Shapes that were graceful and beautiful, And the music of angel's wings." They also read daily in course, the ooks which she selected for them, her "Yet the storm was loud, my darling child-

There was death on the hurrying blast; children being required to give a careful And vapors dark overhead were piled, narrative of what their lesson con-As the hoarse wind bellowed past."
"I thought not of clouds, my mother d
When I rose from my nurse's knee; Government .- Mrs. Cecil strove to ake her children feel a sense of their

You taught me that God is forever near, accountableness to God and to their So what danger could I see?" She seemed to act upon the principle, that to govern her children well, she "I taught you well, my sinless one; Yet my own weak spirit quailed, ust not only govern herself, but must As the midnight blast rolled madly on,

be under subjection to the authority of God. She strove to maintain God's au-And the moon's calm lustre failed." Were you wrong, then, mother, when you sai That God's eye turned not away, any child had done wrong, the But in darkness watched about my bed As it did on my path to day?" "I am rebuked!" was the meek reply, As the mother bent her knee;

"On the lip of babes may a lesson lie-I have learnt one, child, from thee. His wrath, which makes the sinner weep, his wrong.

By a guilty conscience vexed,

If a child had failed in getting his lesDoes but deepen the sinless infant's sleep,

Speaking we to the wordling's ear, The Lord in his mercy stills their sou

When innocence is near; And while his living fire appals The guilty here below, The shadow of the Saviour falls

The Deserted Children.

I record, in this place, a narrative which verted and made a useful member of impressed me deeply. It is fair examsociety, it must be by a miracle of God's ple of the cases of extreme misery and grace!

Mrs. Cecil and her companion were never weary in the work of educating their offspring for the duties of life and the destinies of eternity. Both felt that their work was not one of limited moment; the state of the sta that its results would reach onward be-yond the grave and judgment into an immeasurable life to come. And what immeasurable life to come. And what were the fruits of their fidelity, and labors, and prayers, and perseverance? They were richly crowned, even in this life, with a rich reward. Their children were all made subjects of divine grace, and went to an early grave from the fellowship of the Church of God. From the example of these parents, and the results of their success, let all parents, river was rough. Nothing could dissuade the results of their success, let all parents, let the proposite the island. He wanted more whisky, although he had been drinking too freely. Against the persuasions of the children, he left them, to cross over to these houses and renew his supply. The wind blew high, and the results of their success, let all parents, let the prayer of the children with the prayer of the children with the prayer wi especially mothers, be encouraged to zeal him from his dangerous attempt. He and fidelity in their momentous work.— He left them in tears, and exposed to the pitiless peltings of the storm, and started arousal. The children saw the boat sink before he had half crossed the

Some forty years ago there lived a small passage. The man was drowned.

These forlors beings were left without The father died, shelter, and no other food than uncooked eaving a widow and a family of little chil- pork and corn. It snowed fast, and the his, and occasional small loans, the wid- remarkably shrewd and acute of her age.

It was affecting to hear the oldest girl heavily encumbered.

Time rolled on. The mortgage, with first night. In the morning, the younger and branches, and thus they passed the

she made them return to chewing corn and then saw the glorious results in the and pork. It would seem as if Providence had a special eye to these children, for, in the course of the day, some Indians landed on the island and found them, and as they were coming up to New Madrid, facts that to act decidedly and pray carn-

took them with them. estly is our most reasonable duty. Yes, let us not only pray but unite in one grand meeting, that Almighty God may send speedy deliverance to our brethren

For the Christian Reflector.

We say to you, "as ye would that others

JOHN BANKS,

JOHN FRANCIS,

JOHN BENT,

WM. HOWARD,

WM. LEE

Providence, January 26, 1843.

of intemperance.

The Cambridge Tragedy.

The following amusing sketch we copy picture and all, from the Temperance Journal

for February. It is one of a thousand similar

JAMES W. JOHNSON,

JAMES E. CRAWFORD,

Address to the Colored People of logether before the mercy remaindered for the millions of slaves in this bloody land.

DEAR BRETHREN, -As fellow men and should do unto you, do ye even the same to call your special attention to a pain-fully interesting subject. We refer to Slavery as it exists in the United States, and as being practised upon our brethren ments" and as you enter the sanctuary, and kinsmen according to the flesh. Nor listen for one moment to the groans and need we offer any apology for so doing, cries of the slave, as he hows at his toil, inasmuch as to love our brethren as our-selves is our bounden duty—"to remember to the substantial of the slave, as he how at his toil, is separated from all that is dear; or selves is our bounden duty—"to remember the tyrant's lash. Yes, ber them that are in bonds as bound with think of this and let it quicken your supthem" is a duty which the Almighty has plications before the throne. would, dear brethren, call your made plain in his Holy Word.

attention to the facts relating to Slavery, February next be observed as a day of and then consider your duty as a part and parcel of the same race with the unthat all the colored people and others

happy subjects of our sympathy.
Slavery has existed in the United States

that all the colored people in the slave, be invited to meet at the Rev. Mr. Asher's Stavery has existed in the United States for more than two hundred years; and until 1808 large cargoes were annually imported from the coast of Africa, to supply the increasing demand, and make good the number which died of natural good the number which died of natural states. The large Rays and the coast of Africa, to supply the increasing demand, and make good the number which died of natural states. Signed, death, or by force and cruelty. The number actually brought to America, was not more than three out of five who were taken from their native land. This difference was occasioned by two causes; one was that many committed suicide to avoid the horrors of Slavery; the other, that thousands died of starvation, cruelty and out to you the horrors of the middle that would be impossible: but certainly you may conceive something of the anguish which must rend the hearts of those wretched creatures, torn from the embrace of every earthly friend; father, mother, brother, sister, husband, tales which might be gleaned from the annals and child, yea from their own native wildwood home, chained, starved, whipped, tortured, and in expectation of the most cruel bondage ever endured by men. You must be aware that now, in United States, there is not less than two million, eight hundred thousand slaves, who, in the language of Southern State laws, are held "as goods and chattels, personal to all intents and purposes." That is, they are bought and sold as any other merchandize in the market. That in being sold, all the relations of husband and wife, mother and child, brother and sister, are disregarded, and the laws of God are trampled under foot. You must know that in all this, there is not only an invasion of personal natural right, but a reckless defiance of God's unchanging reckless defiance of God's uncanging law. The slave, as he is property, is liable to any kind of treatment which may be inflicted upon him, whether for the increase of wealth or the gratification of lust. Slavery justifies and makes necessary the most inhuman cruelties and necessary the most inhuman cruelties and tortures which the malice of earth and the ingenuity of hell could possibly devise. To be convinced of this, you have only to inquire of those who have escaped from slavery, and read the slave laws of the South. To brand, whip, maim, break the arms and legs, knock out the teeth, but out the event and off these states. put out the eyes and cut off the ears; to tear with blood hounds, to manacle and

question of salvation or damnation

namous Cambridge, famed for Harvanli here famous men stuff empty heads wit A kind and very worthy woman lives. Who by economy and labor thrives. One Mrs. Hall; The wife of Oliver, a drinking fellow, Who, as he leafe about and gots quite: Expends it all for rum. said this woman by her labor thrives; 'Tis true, for by the toil of her own hands she bought the neat white cottage where she lives, load down with irons, to shoot or kill in And even the soil on which that cottage stands any other way, is the prerogative of the master over the helpless victim of his Night after night with vilest of the vile, and though her wedded lord his vigits keeps, Night after night with vilest of the vile, and nower landed there is master over the helpless victim of his cupidity and power. Indeed there is nothing wicked or abominable but belongs to the slave system. Slavery forbids the To make her wedded half a sober man.

She hopes for better days, and toils and wee slave to read, or even to learn to read: shuts Twould dry her tears and bid her sorrows cease up the Bible as a hated book, and puts the question of salvation or damnation—so far as human agency is concerned—into the hands of a man, a tyrant. The slave is the share, and scource, and curse of Cambrid. The share, and scource, and curse of Cambrid. The shame, and scourge, and curse of Cambridgeport compelled to submit to every species of will still supply that wretched man with rum, all treatment and violence of which human had send him drunk and brawling to his home.

Women and facts are very stubbern things, And rule this world, in spite of lords and kings. My muse of facts and women therefore sings.

n famous Cambridge, famed for Harvard College,

nature is susceptible, to violate his own conscience and the plain law of God in Among the rest was one Bezaleel Wheeler, Boston rum a very noted dealer,— Who kept himself and store, In what had been a blacksmith's shop of yore;

a thousand instances. Not only is the slave compelled to suffer thirst, hunger, nakedness, and scourging till the blood nakedness, and scourging till the blood nakedness, and scourging till the blood stands in puddles at his feet, and the flesh The blacksmith's tools were taken all away.

'Tis plain, I think, there still remained on stands in puddles at his leet, and the flesh cleaves from the bone at every crack of the lash; but his mind, his soul must be kept in ignorance, cramped and stupified, until but little of man is discernible. O,

the horrors of Slavery!

Again, the free colored people of the South are but little better off, because of the cruel laws against their remaining in the Slave States. Shut out from all participation in the affairs of literature or legislature, compelled to bow subservient to their white lords, they have but little to their white lords, they have but little to their white lords, they have but little to the slave; even here in

to boast of, over the slave: even here in the Northern and Eastern States much prejudice exists against our race which must be met by a resolute determination to be men and citizens who love truth and righteousness; who regard our own rights and deeply sympathize with our dear afflicted brethren, now groaning and bleeding under the weight of Slavery.

Dear brethren, as Christians we owe

Dear brethren, as Christians we owe to our enslaved brethren a very solemn duty: First, to acquaint ourselves thoroughly with the leading facts relating to their lamentable condition. Those facts

And lingore splashed,
And glasses smashed,
And glasses smashed, are to be obtained, and are necessary to produce that interest in their behalf which So fell this healthen god, and such a smell

we should ever feel. To be deeply inter- Rose from the wreck, perfuming all the air.

as know, and act as well as feel.

in us new feelings, and deepen our anxie-

which we may be made ready to act as Jesus Christ did, to "go about doing

good," to clothe the naked, to feed the

ngry, &c. To pray with earnestness

first be As if there had been fifty topers the acquainted with what relates to it. Some A second demijohn no better fared, acquainted with what relates to it. Some of us may know what slavery is from experience; but others must depend upon others means of knowing. Were we in this condition, we should think our brethren verily guilty if they did not inform themselves of our state and circums ances. But more than this, we should feel as well as feel. To

as know, and act as well as feel. To increase and sanctify our feelings it is which you are quite desirous to break down, necessary to unite together in counsel Look to the dealers well, and on them pour and in prayer. For this purpose let us hold a day of fasting and solemn prayer. Let drunkards wires appeal, and children plead And law their pockets toroch, that may succeed the beautiful and the solemn prayer. Not simply to separate a day in form, but the food would awake the bookly you find you find your efforts bailled, all, in that day to pray that God would awaken But should you find your enters same.

Take my advice and seed for Mrs. Hall

ties for the emancipation of our dear leads of the emancipation of our dear leads of the emancipation of our dear leads of the first Abimelech who has had his shall cracked with a stone. See Judges 25.3.

The Farmer and the Artist.

"Of what use are all your studying and and acceptance, we should by the power your books," said an honest farmer to an of imagination place ourselves in their ingenious artist. "They don't make the stead, and believe in the word of God, "that every yoke shall be broken and the oppressed go free." Our British breth- his plough in one month, than you can do

about, setting them an example. Then ren prayed and labored for twenty years, with your books and papers in one Natural History of New York.

heets, and showed the farmer the drawand sisters in bonds. O let our sympathies, groans and tears mingle and go up

ing of his much-praised plough, saying ith a smile, "I am the inventor of you The astonished farmer shook the artist heartily by the hand; and invited him to

call at the farm-house and make it his home as long as he liked.

Advertisements.

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ars, Blanks, Checks, Billets, Hean Bills, School, Scho People from the country, who have jobs of Printing BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS & DESPATCH, re invited to call at this Offics, where every effort will bade to accommodate them.

New State Register for 1843. JAMES LORING, 133 Washington Street, has just published the Massachusarts Raissran for 1848, containing the New Tariff of the U. S. with the Tariff Law, the State Legislature, the 27th Congress, the Army and Navy Officers, Consults, Militia Officers, City Officers of Boston, Saiem and Lowell, Ministers, Colleges, Charitable Steleies, Banks and Insurance Companies, Post Missiers, Justices, Lawyers, U. S. Census of Tewns in Apparities, Ministers of the China, Boundary Question, Bankyurg, Charitable Steleies, Banks, Ministers, Colleges, Cartes, Cartes, Justices, Lawyers, U. S. Census of Tewns in Apparities, and Cartes of the China, Boundary Question, Bankyurg, Commissioners, Boston Filotage, &c. &c. Feb. 1.

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connection traight be added, especially the publishers of the Christian Review.

IT A WORD TO ADENTS AND FRIERROS OF THE BAYLEW.

As the next number commences a new volume, this is your time for action, in behalf of the Work. Will you not, Moisters, Lagmen, friends, Ageats, on and all, make renewed and still more vigorous efforts to increase the number of paging subscribers?

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subscribers the early part of the year, and remit amount to the publisher per mail, at their risk, if no private opportunity offers, and also inform them, without delay, in case money comes to them from other sources, as a label empasse to its peppilar and expense of postage.

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"What plough does your son use?" said the artist, quietly.
"Why he uses — 's plough, to be sure. He can do nothing with any other. By using this plough, we save half the labor, and raise three times as much as we did with the old wooden concern."

The artist turned over one of his sheets, and showed the farmer the draw-beets and showed the farmer the draw-beets."

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